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OLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1874. NUMBER 33.

EW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
of John Buck's store. Night the residence of JOHN
[April 4, 1873.-tf.]

A LITTLE ELBOW ROOM.

Good friend, don't crowd so very tight,
There's room enough for two:
Keep in your mind that I have a right
To live as well as you.
You rich and strong, I poor and weak,
But think you I presume,
When only this poor boon I ask—
A little elbow room?

'Tis such as you, the rich and strong,
If you but have the will,
Could give the weak a lift along,
And help him up the hill.
But no—you jostle, crowd and drive,
You storm, and fret and fume;
Are you the only man alive
In want of elbow room?

But thus it is on life's round path,
Self seems the God of all;
The strong will crush the weak to death,
The big devour the small.
Far better be a rich man's hound—
A valet, serf or groom—
That struggles 'mid the mass around,
When we've no elbow room.

Up heart, my boy! don't mind the shock;
Up heart and push along!
Your skin will grow rough with knocks,
Your limbs with labor strong;
And there's a hand unseen to aid,
A star to light the gloom;
Up heart, my boy, nor be afraid,
Strike out for elbow room.

And when you see amid the throng
A fellow toiler slip,
Just give him as you pass along,
A brave and kindly grip;
Let noble deeds, though poor you be,
Your path in life illume,
And with true Christian charity,
Give others elbow room.

WHAT CAME OF MAKING PICKLES.

"Well, Love, my poor child," said a dignified old gentleman, "I have looked your matters all over, and I must say I see nothing but starvation for you and your family."

"Well, father," replied a bright little woman of twenty-five years, in a trembling voice, "I've not the least idea of starving, nor of letting my family starve—not if God spares my health."

"You were always a brave child, Love, but this is a terrible crisis. It would be cruel in any one to taunt you now, but remember that I told you and George that it was very imprudent for a man to marry till he had something ahead for an emergency."

"I remember, father, that you thought I should be wiser to marry a man with a house and store, for whom I did not care, than to marry George, with $2,000 a year. But if I had the choice to make over again, to-day, I should do just as I did then. I wouldn't change places with any woman on earth—even now."

"You are a faithful wife and a brave little woman, Love, but—"

"But what, father?"

"You can't live on in this way, child."

"But I will live, father, and live well too, and take care of George and the babies."

"How?" Ay, that was the word that had been ringing in the heart of this brave little woman ever since the day that her husband failed at his desk, and was brought home apparently dying. She knew that she could rear the pillars of her domestic structure herself, but how?

"Well, Love, I will do what I can for you," said the old gentleman, "and—and—if it were only for you and the babies, I should say at once, come home, and be as welcome there as you were four years ago; but you know the house is so small, we haven't room for four in it."

Love smiled a sad smile, and then said—perhaps a little provokingly—"Four of us would occupy no more chambers than three; the babies are too little to be away from us at night. But if your house were twice as large, father, I could not take my husband's own little home away from him, now that he is sick. I shall have to decide soon and will let you know my plans."

The respectable old gentleman rose up, and with his handkerchief polished his already shining beaver, kissed Love, patted the heads of the babies, and turned to go, saying—"Keep up a good heart, child, and remember the ravens fed Elijah."

"Well I don't want them to feed me! I prefer to feed myself," replied the spunky little woman, who felt it was rather hard in her father to discourage her and then exhort her to "keep up a good heart."

She loved the old man, although he was stiff and narrow in his views, and never forgot any slight offered his judgment. She followed him to the door and said "Good bye, father; give my love to mother," although the real mother, who would have found room enough in her heart and home for them all, had been for years in the grave.

It was twilight, and as the old gentleman was going down the step, a young man came up.

"Ah, good evening, good evening," said the stout, good natured hotel keeper to both, and then added to Love, "Here I am on the old borrowing business. My wife says she can't please the lawyers in court, since the time you and she changed pickles and honey. Old Squire Watts called out the minute he sat down to supper 'come, Bruce, borrow some of that neighbor's pickles for us.' Them pickles is a standing joke among them. Why can't nobody in town make pickles and catsup and chow-chow like yourn? My wife's a cook that can't be beat on bread and meats and pastry and cake, but she ought to 'prentice herself to you on some things."

Love, who had known Bruce all her life, smiled and said:

"I will give you a jar with all my heart, Mr. Bruce, and that won't half pay your wife for the nice things she has sent to poor George. I have my cucumbers already now to make my next year's pickles, and I yet have two or three jars left."

"Suppose you make a bargain, Mrs. Bart. I'll buy two barrels of the best Boston price, if you'll make them for me, and chow-chow and catsup, too."

Love laughed and the hotel keeper went with her to get the jar. The old man went down the street whispering with a sigh—"The Lord knows who's going to feed that family. I can't do it, for wife says I can't, and she knows everything, most; and Love is terrible obstinate."

Well, the hotel keeper ran back the next moment with his pickle jar, as happy as some men would have been to find a nugget of gold that size, for he had a rival who kept the old tavern, and he wanted to keep all the lawyers who came there to hold court as his customers.

Love had a long talk with her husband that night. The next day an old school friend, who had always been like a sister, came to stop with the sick man and to look after the babies, and she went to Boston, ten miles away, in an early train with a neat little basket in her hand. If any one had been near enough when she put her little basket on the platform of the depot with such spirit, he might have heard her whisper:

"See if my family starves while I am alive and in my health!"

The day was lovely, and everybody on the streets and on the cars looked cheerful and happy. Of course there were sick, and lame, and blind, and deaf people, but heaven was keeping them out of her sight that day, and bringing before her only happy grown folks and merry little ones.

The streets looked so clean and the air seemed so pure that she charged herself with having often borne false witness against the beautiful as she ran with light heart through Washington, Tremont and Court streets, and Bowdoin square, first to a store and then to a hotel. In each place she asked for the proprietor or the steward and opened her basket, drew out three little glass jars of what the hotel keeper at home had called "your things." In one minute she told her business, and the necessity that brought her out on it.

Her cheerful face, her prompt manner, and her well chosen words gained the victory for her. She went back at night pledged to supply home-made pickles, chow-chow, and catsup for three hotels and five large groceries, and she whispered as she mounted the steps of her little home, "I'll show father whether or not we are going to starve."

Her cheerful story of success did more for her poor, disheartened young husband than a peck of old school pills or four tiny new school ones could have done. The very story of an old woman's poke bonnet, which was worn one sided in the car to blind one eye, and of the silly airs of a silly bride, and of a boy with two guinea pigs buttoned into his jacket for safe transportation, really brightened the hope of life in his heart, and after partaking of a nice supper prepared by their pretty friend, he said:

"Now, girls, I feel as if I was going to get about again, and this is the first time I have had any hope."

Love kept away from her father till she had visited two market gardens in the outskirts of the town and engaged a great supply of cucumbers, onions, peppers, and tomatoes, and had brought back the strong girl she had at first felt obliged to dismiss, to help her in her new work.

But if you could only have seen the size of the old gentleman's eyes, and the style of mouth he got up, and heard his exclamation:

"Why, Love, you are crazy! What will your mother say? You surely forgot that her first husband was president of the L—— National bank, and that I am cashier of it! Who ever heard of a bank officer's daughter making pickles for taverns and groceries?"

"Who ever heard of a bank officer's daughter sitting down and starving when trouble comes?" replied the little lady.

"Why don't you teach music?"

"Because I don't know enough."

"You might keep a few very genteel—well, not just boarders, but friends who don't care to keep house, but who would pay largely?"

"Where are they, and where's the house and furniture for them?"

"O, that's true; but you might—eh? or you might—eh?" and here his wits failed him; there are so few grand things that people can do in the hope of cheating others into the belief that they are working for fun rather than from necessity.—But soon the old gentleman added—it was the truest words he ever uttered: "I declare, I am afraid to go home, lest it has reached your mother's ears."

The proud woman soon heard of it, and she talked angrily about what Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Col. West, and purse proud Miss Allen would say, and she was almost inclined to think it would be better to give Love $500 than to be disgraced in society.

"Love wouldn't take any money," replied the old man, whose attitude during the conversation was that of one caught in a cutting hailstorm without an umbrella.

"Dreadful independent for anybody that's penniless," cried the old lady.

Love and her stout helper went to work at once, and very soon the china closet, and next the neat little dining-room, were filled with glass jars through which tiny green cucumbers and onions and everything else nice in that line was peeping, or, as Love said, "smiling on the family."

The business went on bravely, and in one year Love's husband, who was partially restored to health, forsook the bed and took charge of it, and she went back to the nursery—every good mother's place when Providence does not call her out of it.

This is no pretty fiction to teach young folks that "where there's a will there's a way." It is a true story of a brave little woman, and we can tell you the street and the number of a large store in a certain city, not far away, where her enterprising husband has built up a large business and made not a little money.

He says that if Love had never learned to make pickles, or had been too proud to make them for others in his dark time, he should have been in his grave five years ago.

Who thinks less of her for doing it?

* * *

A Spanking Machine.

This is an age of invention and there is no knowing what a day may bring forth. Prominent educators have for years ransacked their brains and consumed midnight oil to devise some method whereby the youthful student, the urchin with thick-soled pantaloons, could be chastised, as the gravity of his offense might demand, without inflicting a more severe punishment upon the lady teacher's hand than upon the child. Previous to the invention of this machine the principals of schools have wept to see their assistants go round with their arms in slings from the effects of punishing pupils. In many cases excellent teachers who loved their calling have been compelled to resign their positions because they had too much on their hands.

The matter has been discussed at the various institutes, and it has been almost decided to adopt capital punishment instead of the time-honored taking across the knee, when the inventor of this machine steps in, and, by a simple device, saves the lives of many valuable youngsters. The heart of the inventor was touched by seeing a frail school-ma'am with her right hand swelled up to the size of a canvas-ham from agitating a boy who had wickedly placed a piece of clapboard inside of his pants when he knew that the teacher was on the war-path after him. The teacher was weeping, and mentally saying she would run that boy through a threshing machine before she was done with him.

The idea at once struck the inventor that a machine could be constructed that would tan as it were the young reprobate, and as the result of careful thought and study the spanking machine was invented. What a change! Instead of dreading the task of punishing scholars and shivering at the prospect of blistered hands, the teacher can enjoy the performance and look forward to the hour for doing up a day's spanking with a feeling of pleasure and gladness, and the frown formerly stereotyped on the face of the average school-ma'am gives place to an angelic smile.

She seats herself at the instrument, after placing the condemned urchins in a row within reach of the hoisting apparatus or ice-tongs, and then smiles, touches the snatchbrake with her foot, and the doomed urchin is launched into—if not eternity, he will think so before that hand lets up on him. With a smile playing over her features she works her tiny feet, the avenging hand descends, and the old machine works as though endowed with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. It will only take a moment of treading to make any ordinary boy sorry he enlisted, when he can be dropped, and the next can be snatched. A whole school can be spanked up in fifteen minutes, if the teacher is anything of a treader.

* * *

TOO THIN.—A correspondent of the *Courier-Journal* says of the Kentucky women:

"There is nothing they don't know, and what they don't know they divine. A man cannot creep in a little late at night without a disturbance and an explanation, which comes of their training! Even Slybuck, who is the smartist of 'smart Alecks,' has learned also the futility of his best tricks. The sick-friend dodge; the all-night-in-the-country dodge; the meeting-of-council dodge; coming-home-from-the-market-with-a-brace-of-chickens dodge; all the old shifts and expedients have played out. The other night he slipped in about one o'clock, very softly, denuded himself gently, and began rocking the cradle by the bedside, as if he had been awakened out of a sound sleep by infantile cries. He had rocked away for five minutes, when Mary Jane, who had silently observed the whole manoeuver, says, 'Come to bed, you old fool, you! the baby ain't there!'"

* * *

On the skeeter, the beautiful skeeter, filling the air with melodious metre. Under our hat, and tickling our nose, taking a bite through a hole in our clothes; in through the window, opening the door, coming in myriads and oftentimes more; filling the chamber and singing the sweeter, ever is found the untiring muskeeter.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

On the 6th of August, in the year 1660, William Harrison, the steward of a wealthy lady in Gloucestershire, mysteriously disappeared. He had left home in order to collect rents; so, when days and weeks past without his returning, or anything being heard of him, suspicions of robbery and murder became rife among his friends. In the neighborhood there lived a poor family, consisting of a mother and two sons—Perry by name—of whom the mother bore but an indifferent character, and one of the sons was half-witted. It is supposed that the numerous reports which were in circulation with regard to Harrison unsettled what brain this poor idiot had, for he actually went before a justice of the peace and deposed to the murder of Harrison by his brother, while his mother and himself looked on and afterward joined in robbing him. On this testimony the three were arrested, and, at the following assizes, doubly indicted for robbery and murder. The presiding judge, Sir Charles Turner, refused to try them on the murder indictment as the body had not been found; they were, however, arraigned on the charge of robbery, and *pleaded guilty*, on a vague impression that their lives would be spared. While in prison, John (the half-wit) persisted in the charge he had made, adding that his mother and brother had attempted to poison him for peaching. At the next assizes, Sir Robert Hyde, in consideration of the non-appearance of Harrison, tried them for murder. On this trial John retracted the accusation, declaring that he was mad when he made it, and knew not what he said. Those were, however, the "good old days" when stealing a penny-loaf, or the presumption of having stolen a penny-loaf, was a capital offence in England, and when

"Wretches hanged that jurymen might dine."

The mother and both the sons were sentenced to death, and died protesting their innocence.

After these poor victims of ignorance had lain in the grave for three years the murdered Harrison suddenly reappeared on the streets of Gloucester! In a letter to Sir Thomas Overbury, he accounted for his long absence by stating that, on returning home after the receipt of the rents, he was set upon by a gang of crimps, who forced him to the seashore, where they hurried him on ship-board and carried him off to Turkey. There they sold him as a slave to a physician, with whom he lived for nearly two years, when, his master dying, he made his escape in a Hamburg vessel to Lisbon, and was thence conveyed to England.

Blame in this instance could not possibly attach to the missing steward; but what can we think of the heroine of another story—an heiress whose uncle was at once her guardian and her heir-at-law? One day when he was correcting her for some offense, she was heard to say, "Good uncle, do not kill me," after which she could not be found; whereupon the uncle was committed upon suspicion of murder, and admonished by the justices of the assize to find out the child by the next assizes. Against this time, having failed to find her, he brought another child like her in years and person, and appareled like the missing heiress; but on examination, she was found not to be the true child.—Upon these presumptions (which were considered to be as strong as facts that appear in the broad face of day), he was found guilty and executed. But the truth was that the child, having been beaten, had run away, and afterward, when she came of age to have her land, appeared and demanded it, and was directly proved to be the true heir.

Nothing is more remarkable in these cases than the facility with which juries convicted and judges condemned on the slightest possible grounds of evidence. One sickens as one reads, for we cannot forget that, in the agony of degradation which accompanies judicial murder, it is far more terrible than that which leaves reputation stainless, though it takes life. How much innocent blood cries to God from scaffolds which have been erected in the name of Justice we can never know "till the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed," and those who have condemned shall stand before that mighty Judge whom no influence can corrupt, nor prejudice mislead.—*Appleton.*

* * *

HOLY SPIRIT PLANT.—There is growing in the garden of W. B. Ludlow, in this city, a speciman of the *peresteria alata*, or, as it is commonly known in its native country (Central America), *El Espirito Santo*, or Holy Spirit plant, from the fact that when the flower is fully open the fructifying column in the centre, with its surrounding anthers and the projecting glands of pollen mosses, shows a striking resemblance to a dove, the emblem of the third person in the holy trinity. The specimen that flowered in Woodward's garden some two years ago attracted much attention, and many visitors were daily in attendance while it was in bloom. The specimen here is just throwing up its first flower-stem, and hopes are entertained that it will be blooming during the State fair. It is a semi-parasitical plant or bulb, growing upon other plants, but not penetrating their substance nor absorbing their juices, as is the case with a real parasite.—*Sacramento Record.*

* * *

SHORT-ARMED beaux will be glad to hear that tight-lacing is coming in vogue again.

Who Should "Go West."

ADVICE FROM ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

Owing to the stringency of money matters, the consequent lack of business in all departments, &c., &c., many, it is said, are rushing to the west where lands are cheap, and where it is supposed every one can raise his own living. This in a word is very plausible, but there are plain facts which the word does not convey to the inexperienced. After a residence of years in Illinois and the Territory of Colorado, Mr. P. Wright writes to the Philadelphia *Ledger* to give his ideas of the kind of person who should "go west." He says:

The laboring man does as well, and generally speaking, better here than in any part of the west. The mechanic, a limited number, may do better, always depending upon the demand in the western cities. A man possessed of a few thousands can do much better in the west than here, for the simple reason that his money will bring him larger returns. To-day money brings two to three per cent. per month, with security on real estate, covered by deed of trust and heavy forfeiture, in case of default of payment at maturity.

Lands may be bought of the railway corporations at moderate figures, on five to six years' time, at a moderate interest on deferred payments. Can homestead from 80 to 160 acres of the government, at a cost of from $18 to $22.50 as fees. Can pre-empt 160 acres at from $1.25 to $2.50 per acre, and obtain a right by planting trees, and showing a bona fide intention to settle and improve the land so settled.

This land is undulating prairie in Kansas and Colorado, and can be cultivated to advantage only by irrigation. The land lies generally from 20 to 40 or more feet above the river level. The streams have a fall of about seven feet to the mile. It is necessary to construct ditches or canals, varying in length and volume, to water this land, as it is comparatively worthless without such watering, being a dry, sandy loam, which, with a bountiful supply of the fluid, yields immense crops of vegetables and grain that cannot be excelled by the famous valleys of the Nile; and these crops sell readily at home at highly remunerative prices.

The land is barren of timber. Money is needed to build your house—your fences—to construct your ditches, and to supply your living for at least one year. All outlay—no income.

The ditches cost from $500 to $1,000 per mile, and vary from 15 to 40 miles in length. The construction of these and other public improvements make the colonization schemes desirable while they afford cheap transporation—the railway companies making reductions for numbers. The mountains and mines are as uncertain, if not more so, than the farming land. There being but a limited quantity of land—that which lies contiguous to the streams—which can be cultivated, it must rise in value very rapidly after settlement.

For the invalid and tourist Colorado offers the best inducements. I have seen cures effected that seem marvelous. Consumption in the incipient stages, dyspepsia, fever and ague, and all kindred diseases, yield to its climatic effects. Consumptives in the latter stages last but a short time in Colorado.

Stock raising—horses and cattle—will become the great industry of the plains, yielding, surely, from 50 to 80 per cent. profit ordinarily. Any person intending to remove to the Middle West, would do well to consult parties who are willing to tell the whole truth concerning the country. It is a dreary desert now, and will be until the skilled husbandman has reduced it with the plow, and made the tree and vine to flourish, as has been done at the smiling little towns of Evans and Greeley, about fifty miles north of Denver.

* * *

A HUMAN MACHINE.—The Paris correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes: "A curious phenomenon can be witnessed in the Saint Anthony Hospital. A young man, a singer in a cafe concert, was wounded during the war in the head by a ball, which struck his skull obliquely over the left ear, carrying away six inches of the bone and exposing the brain. He was relieved, but at the cost of paralysis of his right side; this was cured in time, and he was enabled to resume his usual mode of life. Some weeks ago his nervous system became so deranged that he was admitted into the hospital. His attack of the nerves lasts about thirty hours, during which time he is a living automaton; unconscious of surrounding circumstances and insensible to all pain. Place him on his feet, and he walks; seat him in a chair, put a pen between his fingers, and he displays the want to write, and seeks for ink and paper; supply him with a cigarette paper; he will search for tobacco and will make the most perfect cigarettes. He executes the movement without any sign of consciousness or impatience; remove the article twenty times from him, he displays no anger, but quietly recommences his work. He can be made to sing some of his songs when he is supplied with a pair of white gloves and a newspaper for a sheet of music. He has a monomania for theft, for he pockets everything he can lay hold of, but shows no signs of being discontented when the articles are taken from him.

* * *

AN ACCOMMODATING JOURNALIST.—A local editor in Pekin, Ill., introduced himself to the public a few days ago as follows:

"Sensational, distressing details of revolting murders and shocking suicides respectfully solicited. Bible-class presentations and ministerial donation parties will be 'done' with promptness and dispatch. Keno banks and their operators made a specialty. Accurate reports of Sunday-school anniversaries guaranteed. The local will cheerfully walk seventeen miles after Sunday-school to see and report a prize-fight. Funerals and all other melancholy occasions written up in a manner to challenge admiration. Horse-races reported in the highest style of the reportorial art. Domestic broils and conjugal infelicities sought for with untiring avidity. Police Court proceedings and sermons reported in a manner well calculated to astonish the prisoner, magistrate and preacher. Prompt paying subscribers and good advertisers, when stricken with mortal illness, will be cheerfully interviewed, while lying at death's door, with a view to obtaining obituary items, and the greatest pleasure will be taken in exposing the private affairs of everybody to the critical gaze of an interested public."

COMET MOUNTAIN.—The editor of the Borax Miner (Nevada) grows enthusiastic over Comet Mountain, in California. It is the great land-mark of Southern Nevada, and from its crest a clear view is obtained from the Sierras almost to Salt Lake Valley. To the north the old Toiyabe range tower blue and solemn, Castle Peak, the cliffs of Mono, and old Whitney, the loftiest of the Sierras, are seen, near a host of lesser heights—McGregor, Alida, Silver Peak, White Pine, Red Mountain, Timber Hill and Candaleria. To the south rises domes and pyramids, and old Kearsarge stands sentinel over Independence. Below sleeps the terrible Death Valley to the south and southeast. Beyond Cerro Gordo are seen Panamint and Telescope, the southern range receding in smoke in the furthest verge of Death Valley. Of this view the Miner says:

"Though we have looked down upon Yosemite Valley from both of its walled mountain sides, and have seen the Bridal Veil swaying as a woof of silver before the zephyr breeze in the golden beams of the descending sun; watched the dashing flood from Vernal Falls and its colored spray; have gazed upward to behold at noonday the waters of Merced wash down the face of Nevada Falls a thousand feet, and at evening have admired the swoop of water from Yosemite, poured from its urn on high, guarded by Sentinel Captain, Three Brothers, Inspiration, North and South Domes, cliffs, rocks and mountains where clouds rest—yet from Comet Mountain the sweep of vision is grand. But it is not alone to the distant we look, but the near. To the west, almost beneath our feet, great chasms yawn, deep and fearful, where no human foot hath trod, dread and desolate as if blasted by an earthquake shock and scattered by volcanic fires."

* * *

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.—A Hungarian exile, Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, residing at Washington, has just executed a very curious and beautiful piece of chirography intended as a letter of condolence to Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late President. The whole work was done with pen and ink, on a sheet of paper 5 feet long by 7 broad. It contains eighteen poetical inscriptions, in as many different languages, and a likeness of General Taylor, in which outlines of the face and whole person are formed of written portions of the biography and sentiments of the deceased. His hair is composed of these words, so disposed as at a little distance to appear quite natural: "In the battle-field amidst the sound of cannon, the drums and trumpets, the hurrahs of the siege, and the sighs of the wounded, my locks became whitened."

The eyes, viz.: "My glance was ever forward—to the Father in Heaven, and for the Republic."

The nose is composed of the following words: "I breathed the air of liberty—in any other air I could not exist."

The mouth is composed from his last words: "I have always endeavored to do my duty. I am not afraid to die."

The neck: "Not proud, only in being a son of the Republic."

The shoulders: "With pleasure I have borne the great duties with which the nation has so greatly honored me."

The rest of the portrait is filled up in a similar manner, and all is surrounded by likenesses of Washington, Tell, Frederick Barbarossa, Alexander the Great, Draco, and others. The whole is signed by the President and members of both Houses of Congress, and is to be presented in the form of a memento from them to the widow of General Taylor.

* * *

HOW MOSES AND PATTERSON WERE FRIGHTENED BY A PARTY OF HUNTERS.—A good story is told by some South Carolina gentlemen who arrived in Washington City a day or two ago. It seems that John J. Patterson, ex-Comptroller Neagle, and Gov. Moses were out on a camping tour near the Georgia border a few days ago, and a party of gentlemen were out fox hunting in the neighborhood having a merry time. They made a great noise, blowing horns and shouting to the dogs, and the negroes took fright and ran into the town wild with fear. They reported that five hundred Georgia Kuklux were coming to lynch Gov. Moses and Senator Patterson. They told a marvelous story about the fierceness of the coming klan, how they were skinning pickanniannies alive and roasting wenches at the stake, and playing the devil generally.

Moses, Patterson, and Neagle thought their time had come sure enough, and that they were about to get their just deserts at the hands of the enraged Georgians, and they cut and run for the nearest military post. Here they begged and beseeched the commandant for an escort, but the Colonel cruelly declined to favor them. In the moment of supreme fear Patterson shaved off his beard, disguised himself, and mounting a fleet horse fled at John Gilpin's speed for safe quarters. He never stopped running until he reached Charleston, and then only long enough to make a few hasty preparations for a long absence, and came straight through to Washington. I saw him to-night with a clean shaved face, looking like he had made a wonderful hairbreadth escape.

* * *

A PROLIFIC CANARY.—A business man on Essex street, New York, has a pair of canary birds that seem to believe in large families. The record of this worthy pair for 187 shows well thus far. On the 26th of January the mother bird commenced to lay eggs, and in four days she had four eggs in the nest; none of them were productive. On the 23rd of February she commenced laying another four, which were not hatched. On the 25th of March she laid the first egg of the third four, two of which produced little birds, which only lived a few days. On the 27th of April she began a nest of five eggs, four of which became birds. On the 26th of May she laid the first of six more eggs, and five of them were hatched. On the 26th of June she commenced another batch of five eggs, four of which were hatched. On the 25th of July she began again and laid an egg daily for six days, and on these she is still setting. Thus we have a total amount of thirty-four eggs, fifteen offsprings, thirteen living and seven of them singers, and six eggs to be heard from.

If anybody has a single pair of canaries, that has made a better showing, let us hear the story.

* * *

ONCE friendless and alone, a Delaware woman now has a husband and twenty-three children. This shows how one true friend leads to many.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Sept. 11, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WM. M'CANDLESS, Philad'a.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Cambria county are requested to meet at the usual place for holding elections in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 19TH, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M., to elect two delegates to the Democratic County Convention, which will be held in the Court House, Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 21st day of SEPTEMBER, 1874, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to nominate a County Ticket.

WM. H. SECHLER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

IN our notice of the Vermont election last week the types made us say that Burlington elected a Democratic Assemblyman for the first time since 1878. It should have read 1853.

THE first number of the eleventh volume of the Lancaster *Daily Intelligencer* made its appearance on the 2d instant in an enlarged form and with a new dress. It is one of the best papers that come to this office, a faithful, able and at all times reliable advocate of Democratic principles, and we are glad to note this unmistakable evidence of its continued and well deserved prosperity.

THE result of the election in Wyoming furnishes an additional proof of the inability of the Republican party to hold its own at the election, this year. The majority by which the Democratic candidate for Congress carried the Territory two years ago has been more than doubled, probably reaching 600 against 227 in 1872. As the Territory casts less than 4,000 votes, this gain is quite a noticeable one.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* of Tuesday draws this sublime picture: Just think of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, late bar-keeper in Rochester, New York, and sutler to a colored regiment during the war, a bummer of the first water, insisting upon U. S. troops for his particular use, and Senator Patterson, late lobby agent and convenient tool of Simon Cameron, pleading for bayonets to control the election in South Carolina. These are joined by Clayton and Kellogg, utterly destitute of character, insisting upon the army being placed under the direction of Attorney General Williams not to keep the peace, but to stand by and permit fraudulent elections.

TELEGRAPHIC dispatches from Colorado indicate the election of Patterson, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress by a handsome majority over his Republican competitor and an independent Democratic candidate also in the field. The Republican majority in 1872 was 1,300. It does not seem to make much difference, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, at what point of the compass an election is held, the results are uniform. The iniquities of republican administration have transcended the limits of endurance, and, as opportunity offers, the people are simply throwing its advocates overboard. Now let us hear from Maine.

AT a meeting of the Colored Mutual Association of Rome, Georgia, Mr. Moses Baily advised the colored people to be patient, industrious and law-abiding, and to allow no indiscretion to place them in antagonism with the whites. He thought there was no necessity for the Civil Rights bill, and added that what they most needed was just rulers.

There is good sound sense in the advice to the colored people of the South contained in the above, coming as it does from one of their own race who fully understands the relation between the white and black men of that section. But it will not suit the designs of Kellogg of Louisiana, Spencer of Alabama, Clayton of Arkansas, and their confederate carpet-baggers in other Southern States. Their occupation would then be gone.

IN another part of our paper we publish a speech delivered by Jefferson Davis to a public meeting in Memphis on the 28th of August, in reference to the late outrage in Gibson county, Tennessee, in which several negroes were shot. We are no admirers of Mr. Davis, nor do we approve of all he said on this occasion, but we heartily endorse his denunciation of white men who put on masks or blacken their faces when they start out to commit a crime. Whatever Northern men may think of Davis, his declaration, "Teach the world that you hate men who wear the mask or black the face, and that whatever is necessary for the public peace, that you will do, in an open manner, with the vizor raised and helmet open," has the right ring in it, and that all classes will thank him for his good words in favor of public order and against "secret crime," there can be no earthly doubt.

SINCE the Philadelphia *Age*, owing to the untimely death of its fearless and accomplished editor, Hon. Charles J. Biddle, has passed into other hands and assumed a neutral position, that city has been without a daily Democratic journal. We regard this as a very great reflection on the wealth and intelligence of the Democracy of the metropolis of the State. The Republican party can boast of four or five daily papers in that city, while the Democracy seem content to put up with that many weeklies, two of which, *The Commonwealth* and the *Weekly Mail*, are among the very best on our exchange list, both being conducted with marked ability and doing good service in the cause to which they are so enthusiastically devoted. But why a city which can poll *fifty thousand* Democratic votes, cannot or will not support a daily paper to advocate the principles of that party, is beyond our comprehension. It is high time that the omission was supplied.

For the past two weeks the radical papers have overflowed with exaggerated and partisan accounts of outrages and murders in three or four of the Southern States, perpetrated as they allege by white men on inoffending negroes. We condemn and will always protest against all acts of unlawful violence, whether they are committed by white or black men. Such atrocious crimes are a disgrace to the fair fame of the country, as well as to the civilization of the age.

In any one of the present cases it is not possible to gather a true statement of the facts, and hence it would be presumptuous to say who is really to bear the blame and who ought to suffer the punishment. That the white people of the South are hostile to the colored race is too absurd a proposition to be believed by any man of ordinary intelligence who understands anything about the intimate dependence of the one race on the other. The white man owns the soil and must of necessity cultivate and improve it. His very means of existence depend upon his doing so, and the black man is the only class on which he can rely as a laborer. It is therefore his greatest personal interest to treat the colored race fairly and to live in peace and harmony with it. That there are lawless and desperate white men in the South as well as in the North is not to be denied. There is a low, mean, plundering class of Northern adventurers in most of the Southern States, known as carpet-baggers, who are responsible for nine-tenths of the trouble between the two classes.

The notorious John J. Patterson of this State, now a Senator from South Carolina, is one of this thieving crew. It seems that he has visited the President and asked him to send troops to preserve the peace, as *he* calls it, in the Eighth Judicial District of that State. If the President would consent to gratify him of course there would be the old scenes of violence and bloodshed repeated. It is precisely such political villains as Patterson and others like him who left this and other States to rob and plunder the people of the South since the close of the war, and who have exerted all their devilish ingenuity to foment and foster a feeling of hostility between the slaves and their former masters. The following dispatch from Greenville, S. C., repudiates and gives the lie to the low and contemptible effort of Patterson to quarter troops in a judicial district where perfect peace between the whites and blacks prevails:

GREENVILLE, S. C., September 3.—Judge Thompson H. Cooke, a prominent Republican, opposes Senator Patterson's proposal to introduce troops to preserve the peace in the Eighth circuit, as a personal reflection on his (Cooke's) ability to maintain order, as well as on the people thereof. He sees no evidence of any resort to violence being intended. No political murders or outrages have been committed in his district, nor any other portions of the State for the past two years. There is no bad blood between whites and blacks there.

IT is said, that before leaving Harrisburg, last Saturday, Geo. O. Evans made and furnished to the Court of Dauphin county, a concise statement of the disposition which was made of the $291,000, which he retained out of the funds collected by him from the general government on account of the war-claims of the State of Pennsylvania. This affair has been the political scandal of this State for several years, and all honest men will rejoice to hear that there is a probability of the truth being made known. It seeme to be generally conceded that Geo. O. Eavens was merely the tool of bad men who planned the robbery of the State Treasury and effected it through the agency of Evans. For years all sorts of rumors have been rife concerning it, and every campaign has brought forth crimination and recrimination in regard to it, which indicate that the truth, if made known, would seriously damage parties in high standing. If Evans has at last made the confession, which has long been feared by his confederates, the public may look for some interesting developments. Whomsoever these may affect, it is right that they should come, and where the offense is found to have been, let the great axe of justice fall.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A CATHOLIC priest in Brattleboro, Vt., recently asked of the local school committee that the children of his parish who attended the public schools might be excused on Corpus Christi day, in order to attend church. This request was refused, and as the priest prevented the children from attending on that day, the school committee and the teachers, who have the sole right of decision in the case, excluded those children from the schools the remainder of the term. The Catholic parents appealed to a Judge, who sustained the action of the committee. There has been considerable angry discussion concerning the matter, but the committee hold that they have a right to enforce school discipline, and that as there is no such holiday as Corpus Christi in the civil calender, they do not propose to recognize it.

THE interpretation given of the law of Congress, and the Indian treaties, in their bearing on the right of persons to invade the Black Hills for gold mining purposes, puts an end to the prospects of the miners for the present, unless they choose to bare the penalties that may be visited upon them. The Indians have rights to the region under the treaty of 1868 that cannot be disregarded. What action Congress may take toward extinguishing those rights, remains to be seen. Of course the subject will be pressed upon the attention of Congress, and every effort made to have the Indian titles extinguished, pleas for which will be found in the warlike character of the Sioux.

WE agree with the Williamsport *Sun*, says the Philadelphia *Commonwealth*, in the opinion that the harmony and order of the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburgh was largely due to the ability and firmness of the presiding officer. His long experience and unquestioned integrity gave him, as he deserved, the entire confidence of the convention. Senator Wallace has conquered his present proud position in the politics of the Keystone State by his merits, and not by combinations or corrupt bargaining, and stands to-day among the foremost representatives of the young democracy of the State. He is a gentleman of rare ability and unquestioned integrity.

THE most astonishing cure of chronic diarrhœa we ever heard of is that of Wm. Clark, Frankfort Mills, Waldo Co., Maine; the facts are attested by Ezra Treat, Upton Treat and M. A. Merrill, either of whom might be addressed for particulars. Mr. Clark was cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

The Actual Condition of the Negroes.

Nearly ten years have passed since the negroes in the Southern States were released from legal bondage. What has been the result of the experiment for which so much was hoped and feared? At the end of the first decade of freedom, what is the political, social, moral, and industrial condition of the freedmen? The future welfare of the people of the whole Union is involved in the answer, and indeed the whole world is interested in it, for commerce binds the nations to the great cotton-producing region between the Potomac and the Gulf of Mexico.

An important contribution to the information for which we ask is the article in the last number of the *International Review*, under the title of "The Negroes in the Gulf States." The writer, the Rev. Dr. Winkler, of Georgia, is evidently a clear-headed and pains-taking observer, who has enjoyed unusual advantages in obtaining information; and he has gathered, digested, and arranged a mass of facts concerning the results of emancipation which enable us to get a comprehensive and probably correct idea of the actual condition of the South at this time. His conclusions are startling, and to many will be disappointing.

We will endeavor to give a brief summary of the most important facts furnished by Dr. Winkler, but the article itself should be studied by those who are interested in the solution of the most important problem of the time, affecting the political and social condition of the American Republic.

During the past decade the negro in the South has been favorably situated for the development of such intellectual and physical powers as he possesses. He has been under the paternal care of Government and the cherished object of philanthropy. He has been provided with schools and churches, votes and offices, courts and garrisons and Legislatures—all manner of privileges and safeguards. Surely under such circumstances he ought not fail if the germ of improvement is within him. What has he done about it?

First, as to his appreciation of his duties as a citizen. He has given himself over politically to the control of the worst white men in the community, either natives or adventurers from the North, demagogues who are willing to pander to his vices and flatter his conceit. He has done this partially because, in his invincible ignorance, he fears that the respectable white class of citizens have designs upon his freedom, and because the "scalawags" and "carpet-baggers" who offer him their leadership belong to the party to which he believes he is indebted for his freedom. The result to the State of his abandoning himself to these corrupting influences is apparent. The Southern country groans under taxation. In many parts of Alabama and other Gulf States the lands have already been confiscated to pay taxes. Bribery has also been reduced to a system in every State controlled by the colored vote. Elections are declared or annulled at pleasure. The facilities for fraudulent voting are multiplied. The courts are secured by the appointment of incompetent and lawless judges. Every safeguard of property is swept away. Such is the condition in Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina—the three States in which the negroes are in a majority. From 1861 to 1871 the debt of Texas was increased from $2,000,000 to nearly $14,000,000, that of Louisiana from $11,000,000 to $40,000,000, that of Georgia from $2,000,000 to $42,000,000, and that of Alabama from nearly $8,000,000 to $52,000,000. From this vast increase in each State the people received no benefit; it went to enrich the thievish white and black adventurers in power. And all this, it should be remembered, represents just one of the various modes of spoliation.

As a voter the negro has a guide, as a juryman he has none. Dr. Winkler says that if the case submitted to him touches his political or social prejudices in any way his verdict may be prognosticated, whatever the law or evidence may chance to be. "If one of the black race is tried for an "offence against a white man the dusky "juror 'stands by his color.' If one of the "lawyers employed is of his politics, the "juror 'stands by his party.' If the con- "flict concerns two negroes, the solicitor "who has the last speech wins the vic- "tory." The colored juror is a failure. He knows but little of the principles of justice and the system of law, and cares less. As a result, notwithstanding the multitudes that have escaped punishment, the rate of convictions in 1870 as compared with those of 1860 is as follows: In Alabama, 1,269, instead of 179; in Georgia, 1,775, instead of 221; in Florida, 335, instead of 33. In the estimation of the negro juror the two capital crimes are murder and witchcraft, the latter being the most reprehensible.—Theft, perjury, and adultery are comparatively venial offences. They are consigned to the category of indiscretions and pardonable weaknesses. Perjury is not regarded as a crime. On the contrary, to testify to the truth when it would injure a friend is esteemed an act of treachery.

As in Africa so in the South—the negroes are adepts in stealing. Everywhere it is common to steal cotton and corn at night and sell them to the cross-road shops, usually for old finery and vile liquors, upon which the "fence" makes at least 200 per cent. The stock upon pasture-lands has been destroyed to such an extent that regions that could supply the continent with food are obliged to import their meat from abroad. So common has larceny become that in some of the negro counties—as in Wilcox and Marengo, in Alabama—the jails cannot hold the convicts.

In reference to the sexual relations Dr. Winkler confines his statements to a fact or two. There is little regard for personal purity and little conception of the lifelong union of mutual hearts. The negro churches are constantly agitatated by charges and counter-charges of domestic infidelity among the members. Venereal diseases are rife. Fœticide, a crime scarcely known in the condition of slavery, is now common. The crime does not come before the courts. There is a growing tendency among negro women to uterine diseases and barrenness, and there is a marked decrease in the number of children born.

The practice of carrying deadly weapons by this passionate race leads to frequent murders. They are often the results of licentious rivalries. There is a widespread belief in witchcraft. These various particulars illustrate the social condition of the negroes. They are retrograding morally. One governing reason is that the want of self-control in the parents incapacitates them for training or disciplining the young. The children were once controlled by the master through the parents, or directly; now they are suffered to grow up without restraint. The father cannot govern them, for he is himself but a child.—Hence they are growing up in idleness and shiftlessness.

Like all the savage races who have been brought into sudden contact with civilization, the blacks merely imitate the manners and copy and transcend the vices of the superior race. The older negroes, who have been trained to labor, perform about three-quarters as much work as they formerly did. The women as a general thing have abandoned field labor. The young men are kept about the premises to idle and "to wait upon the ladies." The disposition is strong with the race to abandon the agricultural regions and congregate in the outskirts of the towns and villages. Among the generation of blacks who have just reached manhood and womanhood labor is esteemed humiliation.—They will not engage in service unless compelled by urgent necessity, and when employed are neglectful and resentful to a degree.

The result of the attempt to educate the negroes is very unfavorable. The enthusiasm for learning which they displayed just after the close of the war has surprisingly diminished. Most of the persons who can be induced to attend school remain but a few months in the year. After attaining a smattering of reading, writing, and arithmetic they regard themselves as educated and resign the irksome tasks of study.

Upon the vital question of "Will the negroes work?" Dr. Winkler responds substantially in the negative. They will do no more than will obtain for themselves a bare subsistence, and not then if they can obtain it otherwise. Where the negroes are populous land values have shrunk as much as 60 per cent. Where there are few or no blacks the people are enjoying a higher prosperity than ever, notwithstanding the burdens of taxation.

Dr. Winkler declares that the whites are observing with satisfaction the drifting of the negroes towards the Southwest. The amount of emigration is so large as to have changed the political complexion of Alabama within two years, and added over one hundred thousand to the population of Texas since 1870. The momentum is so great that the point of the advancing column has already struck the Mexican frontier. Herein does the writer find the solution of the negro problem. He would encourage the exodus. The races are separating in the South. The tendency of each color is to segregate to itself. What the result will be no prophet need declare.—The whites are the stronger race, and the blacks will have to go to the wall. Emigration will save them, relieve the whites, and restore the country, which will be opened to a beneficent tide of American and European immigration. A mighty gathering procession of blacks is moving onward towards Mexico. "There they "may rest amid such conditions of climate, "soil, and company as suit their constitu- "tion, their habits, and their instincts."

Dr. Winkler discusses the Civil Rights bill and the race differences, which will ever prevent the Southern whites and blacks from becoming a homogeneous people, but our space will not permit us to follow him further. The great point that he makes is that the movement of the blacks to the extreme Southwest should be encouraged by the Government and the people; that even a territorial reservation, like that set apart to the Indians, might be assigned to them.—*N. Y. World.*

The Tennessee Troubles.

Mr. Jefferson Davis addressed a meeting in Memphis on the 28th ult., called to give expression to the public sentiment concerning the outrages in Gibson county. Mr. Davis said:

FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN: You have assembled to-night not for the bare purpose of giving that expression which humanity demands, but you have assembled for a holier duty. It is what you owe to yourselves; what you owe to posterity; what you owe to the living; what you owe to the gallant dead who died fighting for the sacred cause of Southern independence. And you men of Polk, of Grundy, of Gibson, beware that you do not dishonor the dead nor tarnish the living. You are not here to express your horror of a particular crime. It is crime to be punished, and to be punished as it deserves,—a crime that appeals to the officers of the law that they will do their duty. You have came here to appeal to the country abroad that you are not a race of assassins, that you don't wear masks, and that, in asserting your rights, you will go forward to the end of your lives never wearing a mask nor even blackening your face. [Applause.] I was the other day particularly struck at reading the testimony of a negro before one of those investigating committees in South Carolina. He was asked if he knew Wade Hampton. Oh, yes, they had been raised together from childhood. Did he believe that he was engaged in any of those Ku-Klux outrages? No, he did not. Why? "Because," said the negro, "if Massa Wade Hampton had anything to do with those men, it would have been the white men that he would have been after, and not the negroes." [Applause.] The Southern men are the only friends the negro has in any part of the world. It becomes us to be their friends. Every Southern man's memory runs back to the good old black woman who nursed him in his infancy, and then to the boy who hunted and fished with him, and the man who learned him to ride. All remember with what joy and manifestations of love the nurse welcomed him back home after he had reached manhood. While these memories cluster around him, he can never forget them when they stood in those relations which I believe God intended that they should occupy. If these relations have been disturbed, it has been by those incendiaries who have come in among us only to stir up strife. It now rests with you to show to the world that you are incapable of secret crime; that you hate the men who wear the mask or black the face, and that whatever is necessary for the public peace that you will do in an open manner with the visor raised and the helmet open. [Applause.] The colored people require the white man to provide for and look after them now as much as they ever did. Now, there are men who think that in the event of a war of races the blacks would be exterminated and that we would then have a happy and roseate future. I have no sympathy with those men. The negroes were my friends in the old time, and took care of our wives, and children, and homes in the time of war. They brought this grand Mississippi Valley into cultivation, and are the only ones, I think, that can or will be ever able to successfully cultivate it. [Applause.] But I don't intend to touch upon a question upon which every man has already formed an opinion. I have no feeling against the colored men. The only indignation which I feel is against those white men who have carried them into the position which they now occupy. Let us have our vengeance against them, not against the poor blacks. [Applause.]

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A Philadelphia dispatch of the 7th inst. says: About half-past one o'clock Saturday morning a terrible accident occurred in the press-room of the *Democrat* office. Mr. Wm. Geary, the engineer, was busily engaged in cleaning around the cutting cylinder of the Bullock press, when, by some mishap, one of his hands came in contact with the cutter, and in a second was amputated just above the wrist. The unfortunate man uttered a wild cry of agony, and staggered back, overcome with pain and faintness. In a moment all was in the greatest confusion. The press stopped as quickly as possible, and the attaches of the office gathered around poor Geary. The severed member, which had fallen inside the press, was picked up by one of the employees of the establishment, while the agonized victim was conveyed rapidly to the hospital. The bleeding stump presented a horrible appearance, and for a while much consternation existed among the workmen. Singularly enough, the accident occurred on the same press that caused the death of Mr. Bullock, the inventor. Mr. G. is a young married man, and well known in the city.

Tied to the Track.

One of the most atrocious crimes ever committed was perpertrated at a point near Henryville, Ind., about 20 miles back of Jeffersonville, on Saturday night week. A brief account of the affair was given by telegraph, but the following details from the Jeffersonville correspondence of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* will be found interesting:

As freight train No. 10, coming south on the J., M. and I. Railroad, due at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in charge of Conductor Waterhouse, had reached a point about one mile this side of Henryville, the train was hailed and stopped. A number of men, probably a dozen, were gathered around a man, and Conductor Waterhouse was told that a man had been run over by a previous train, and was dying. The conductor had the injured man taken on board the train, in company with Dr. Ferguson, of Henryville, who had been called to render medical services. The injured man had his left leg torn off by the train, and was weak from the loss of blood, and for some time after he was aboard was unable to talk. He, however, revived for atime, and told the following horrible story:

"My name is August Gardner. I was born in France, and have been from that country but a short time. I am but twenty-three years old. I have no relations or friends in this country. My father is dead. I was going down to Louisville in search of employment, and as I had but little money I thought I would walk. It could not have been much past ten o'clock last night, when three men came up to me as I was walking along the track. One of them demanded my money. I told them that I was poor, having only a few dollars. This did not do any good, for they seized me, two holding me and the other one searching my pockets and taking my pocket-book and everything else I had. They then threw me down on the track. I thought that they were going to kill me and I begged them to spare my life. They said nothing, but one of them produced a long piece of rope from his pocket, and they commenced to tie me to the track, over a cattle-guard. I was badly frightened, and begged them hard not to do that. I told them that I never knew them, and had never done them any harm, and if they would let me go I would say nothing of what had occurred. While I was talking and pleading with them they still kept on tying me to the track over the cattle-guard. They tied me lengthways to the rail. The rope was tightly fastened around my body, legs, and arms. When they got through I could not move my arms and legs. While I was begging them not to leave me there they went off. I knew that the cars would be along soon, and I tried my utmost to free myself and loosen the ropes that bound me. At first I did not think I would be able to move at all, but, after repeated efforts I succeeded in working my arms and body off the track. In swinging down, I tried to get my left leg off, but could not. I yelled with all my might, hoping that somebody would come and save me, but no one came. It was raining hard at the time, and very dark. I had been lying there about an hour when I heard the cars whistle. I cannot tell you my feelings. [A perceptible shudder here passed thro' the frame of the dying man.] In a few seconds the cars were nearly up to where I was laying. I gave a wild shriek and closed my eyes. The cars passed over me, the wheels cutting off my leg, and cutting the ropes loose that bound me. I suffered intense pain, and crawled and dragged myself a few feet from the track. I fainted away, and when I came to I was very thirsty. It was still raining, and I dug a hole in the ground by my face with my fingers, so that it would fill with water. By doing this I managed to get a little water. I was so weak that I could not move, and I hallooed frequently during the night for help but no one came until morning, when I was found."

The man has since died and the citizens of Henrysville have offered $1,000 for the perpetrators of this horrible crime.

HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.—The last number of the Lebanon (Pa.) *News* contains the following startling information: We are credibly informed by a gentleman that the family of Mr. Isaac Wagner, a well known distiller of whisky in East Hanover township, this county, some few years ago, returned home from near Springfield, Ohio, about three weeks since. In a conversation he had with them yesterday they stated that after going from this county they went on a farm purchased by Mr. Wagner, within six miles of Springfield, where they have been residing up to this time. The cause for their return is, as they stated, because Mr. Wagner was to be hanged to-day for the murder of an infant child of which he was the father.

Rumors of his being the father of several children by women in his employ while residing here were prevalent at the time, but their disappearance was never accounted for. Since his residence in the west he is alleged to have been guilty of the same thing, and his last attempt at destroying the life of an infant was detected by his sons, who brought him to justice. The excitement incident to the occasion brought out an alleged attempt at lynching him, which was avoided by his confessing to having destroyed the lives of eleven illegitimate children, of which he was the father, at various times. Upon this confession he was sentenced to to be hung, and the day of execution is today. These are the facts as they have been given to us, and we publish them for what they are worth.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.—The loss of two propellers of somewhat similar names, at nearly the same date, is made the occasion, by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, of recalling to mind several losses which have occurred in past years, where a strange fatality is noticed. The destruction of the steamer Washington on Long Point, in 1833, it says, was followed by the loss of a vessel of the same name on the lakes, a canal boat on the Erie canal, and also a steamer of the same name on the Ohio river, and all occurring within a few hours of each other. The steamer Washington No. 2, which was burned on Lake Erie in 1838, was followed as the record shows by the loss of a sloop on the North river of the same name, a canal boat near Portsmouth, on the Ohio canal, and a brig in the Gulf of Mexico. The burning of the steamer Erie on Lake Erie, in 1841, was followed by the loss of the brig Erie, the capsizing of a vessel of the same name, and damage sustained by another steamer of like name by collision. Coming down to a more recent date the steamer Seabird was burned on Lake Michigan, in 1868, during the same twenty-four hours the scow Seabird sunk with coal at Kelley's Island, and the schooner Seabird went ashore on Lake Erie.

—Rev. Father Helias, a venerable priest of the Order of Jesus, has died at Taos, Missouri, at an advanced age. He was the first Roman Catholic clergyman who celebrated mass west of St. Louis, and the last survivor of a band of Jesuit missionaries who over a half century ago came to America from Belgium, under the leadership of Father De Smet, and devoted themselvs to the conversion of the western Indians. For thirty-five years this good man, now also deceased, with his associates, bore privation, danger and hardship in the discharge of the grand mission which had then been entrusted to them by the head of the church.

News and Political Items.

—Basil Harrison, a nephew of President Harrison, died in Michigan recently, aged 104 years.

—Maine prides itself upon two apple trees over two hundred years old, both of which still bear fruit.

—Mr. Sartoris, the son-in-law of President Grant, won the chief prize for yachts at the Hamble regatta.

—Dublin has collected $10,000 for the Pope this year, and His Holiness won't mind it if it goes on Dublin every year.

—The Vermont Democrats have elected fifty-six members to the House at least, against twenty-two in the last Legislature.

—The official report of the escape of Marshal Bazaine implicates the jailers and acquits the garrison of complicity in the affair.

—Ipswich, Mass., last week got up a pleasant little picnic party of thirty-four persons whose total age was twenty-eight centuries.

—It is doubtful whether Senator Patterson can be persuaded to go back to South Carolina until fox hunting is prohibited by statue.

—The Buffalo *Courier* says that as an honest man's the noblest work of God, so an honest negro is the crowning triumph of reconstruction.

—One of the fashionable matrimonial engagements reported from Saratoga is between a blooming dame of sixty summers and her widowed son-in-law, aged thirty.

—An Iowa clergyman is getting handsome notices in the Western newspapers, chiefly on account of the fact that his father is ninety-four years old and lives in the county poor-house.

—Albert Brown, the negro murderer, has confessed that he cut the throat of the little girl at Alba, Bradford county. The razor with which the crime was committed was found under the bed.

—Grant will go into winter quarters at Washington Oct. 1st. Couldn't some one give him a winter cottage in Florida? Poor man, even a winter in Washington is too much for his reputation.

—Emigrants can't go West any more by paying the "cost of axle grease." The competition between the trunk lines is over and the fare from New York to Chicago, which was $5 a few days ago, is now $13.

—Conver, of the Forest *Press*, says that the Radical candidates for office in Forest county are "men who would twist their last inch of shirt tail into a torch in January to make a light to guide them to place and power."

—Ex-Governor Bigler, who has been quite ill at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, for some time past, is recovering quite rapidly, and will soon be able to attend to his business in connection with the Centennial Commission.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad time tables have now grown into a volume of fifty-six pages, which the company issues monthly, and which is literally an invaluable *vade mecum* for any one traveling or doing business in Pennsylvania or New York.

—One day recently a Chester county sow owned by Mr. Horace Heilman, farmer, in South Whitehall, gave birth to a litter of twenty pigs. They were all alive and healthy, but six of the number have since perished for want of sustenance.

—It is probable that the virtue and strength of Sheridan's proclamation, prohibiting any but Indians to enter the Black Hills, is soon to be tested. An expedition is about to start from Sioux City, and hopes to reach the Hills by a circuitous route.

—There has been a very large fire in Meiningen, Germany, and half of the place was burned. The loss on the buildings alone is estimated at three million thalers. Upward of seven hundred families have been made homeless, and there is great distress.

—The whole of the upper Missouri region is swarming with war parties of the Crow and Sioux Indians, who are at war with each other. General Custer is now in command of the middle district of the Department of Dakota, with headquarters at Fort Lincoln.

—The strongest man in Cincinnati is a physician, who can hold a man of his own weight up from the ground, at arm's length, in each hand, and twist a tenpenny nail into a screw with his fingers. He must be a near relative of a man we have read about somewhere.

—A curious fact in connection with Gen. Custer's long march through the unexplored Black Hills country is, that prior to setting out he ordered dinner to be served for him at his headquarters on the 31st of August, on his return. He actually got back twenty-four hours before he agreed to.

—Henry Eure and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wood, who recently gained notoriety by running off together from Portsmouth, Virginia, having got clear of the Courts, have eloped a second time. The husband of Mrs. Wood will not interfere with her inclinations again, and will seek relief in a decree of divorce.

—A new method of navigation was successfully tried on Long Island Sound on Tuesday last. A boat was drawn by a kite twenty-two miles in three hours and a quarter, no other motive power being used. Kiting over the water of the Sound or the Hudson River may now be considered the correct thing in navigation.

—During the last five years houses and farms by the score have been abandoned in Windham and other counties in Vermont. They are located in sections remote from railroad communication. The town of Halifax has thirty-three abandoned farm houses; Wilmington, twenty-five; Whittinghom, thirty, and so on.

—A special dispatch from Baltimore says that the business portion of Frostburg, Allegany county, Maryland, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. The supply of water was small, and the flames burned until they reached the outskirts of the town. The total loss will reach one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. Total insurance, $75,000.

—The London *Times* says: The Marquis of Ripon has become a Roman Catholic. The announcement a few days ago that he had resigned the grand mastership of Free Masons, and would be succeeded temporarily by the Prince of Wales, caused much excitement, which is heightened by the news that the Marquis has entered the Church of Rome.

—Serious disturbances occurred in France, September 4, the anniversary of the proclamation of the republic at Paris in 1870. At Meze, in the Department of Herault, the gendarmes fired on the rioters, killing and wounding nineteen. Disturbances occurred elsewhere, but to a less serious extent, though at Lyons several arrests were made.

—An attempt was made at New Orleans, Friday night, to burn the State records, which were stored in rooms at the St. Louis hotel, which is now used as the State house. Fortunately the flame went out, and only one or two of the papers were charred, though all were rendered nearly illegible by oil. The incendiaries appear to have been frightened off before completing their work.

—One hundred years ago on Saturday the first Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, to demand of Great Britan redress of the grievances the colonies endured. It was then that Patrick Henry made the noble declaration—the key note of union in the Revolution—"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvania, New Yorkers and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American."

—The venerable Bishop Morris, t
nior Bishop of the Methodist Ep
Church, died at Springfield, Ohio, on W
nesday. He was one of the old stock,
ing become a traveling minister in 18
and fought his way through all the
and hardships of a frontier life, finall
ing elected Bishop in 1836. He was
of the few remaining representati
early Methodism, and his death ma
era in the history of that church.

—A dispatch from Bismarck to the
Paul *Evening Journal* says a party of
men will leave Bismarck in about
days for the Black Hills. The party
be composed of experienced miners
hunters, who not only know the co
gold and the habits of the Indians, b
sharp enough to evade the military
who, once in the Hills, can live as th
men live, and consequently will not b
themselves with supplies to any great
tent.

—A *World* special from Denver, Co
do, says: The gold discovery in the B
Hills has created an excitement which
penetrated to Denver, and a large party
organizing to set out early in the sp
It will number one hundred and fifty m
well armed and equipped, and will
to set the Sioux at defiance. Sherida
injunction prohibiting trespass on the
servation is considered a dead letter
the similar one made in regard to the
Joan country, was never sustained.
party will leave in the latter part of F
ruary.

—John L. Nutter, a young man p
ing with his parents on the corner of
mit and Magnolia Avenues, Jersey
Heights, appeared before Justice Ald
on Monday and charged that Messrs. Ja
Dunn, John Gordon, and other p
connected with Rev. J. S. Glenden
church, had tried to induce him by
of exposing him in relation to an al
case of larceny to swear that he was
father of Mary E. Pomeroy's child.
publication of the affidavit by the
papers has renewed the interest
in this clerical scandal.

—It will not heighten the gold fever
terially that General Forsyth
Custer's glowing report of the riches
Black Hills. What intending
now waiting for, is Congressional
putting an end to Indian treaty rights
that region, and opening it to white
ators under government protection.
this is done, the bravest or most
of adventurers will be slow to
kota. Just as Sheridan announced a
days ago, they trespass between two
vengeful, treacherous Sioux on the
United States troops on the other.

—Clark and Lewis, the two men accused
of robbing a poor man a few days ago,
then tying him to the railroad track
they expected the cars would soon
end to him, are now in jail at Jeffers
Indiana. Their lawyer is endeavor
secure their release on a writ of
corpus, and the people assert that
prisoners leave the jail they will hang
to the first tree. Between the private
prison life and threats of an indignant
ulace, the two prisoners are in an
ble position. If they are guilty, how
there is scarcely any sympathy
for them.

—A dispatch from Kentucky states
on Tuesday evening of last week a y
lady was outraged by a negro in Jess
county, Kentucky, and Lewis Fr
was arrested as the perpetrator of
crime. He was taken to Frankfort
keeping and brought back to Nich
on Friday for trial. The negroes of N
olasville, expecting him to be tried
armed themselves the same night
in wait near the jail. About mid
some fifty armed men approached the
They were fired upon by the negroes
Joel W. Singleton was instantly kille
The remainder of the party fled.
sheriff summoned a large posse to gua
the jail.

—This from the Pittsburgh *Post*:
telegraphic announces with
that Henry Ward Beecher preached
Sunday last at Twin Mountain, N. H.
large audience, special trains bringing
a thousand hearers. Mr. Beecher
ported as having been much affected
voice faltering and his eyes filling
tears. As it is said he
do not understand why some
John Rogers with nine small children
whom a collection was taken up at
clusion of the tear filling eye sermon
realized $163. The poorest congregation
around Pittsburgh could do
May be that widow wasn't good looking.

—The prosecution of the priests
infringement of the Falck laws is
ing in extent in Germany. At G
Canon Korythowski, an archiepiscopal
ficial, who refused to exercise his office
apostolic delegate in the name of the
prisoned was tried and
tenced to nine months' imprisonment
costs. Immediately after the sentence
pronounced the Landrath left the
justice, and went to Canon Korytho
to announce his second punishment
This was a decree of expulsion, sign
Dr. Falck, by which he is banished
the provinces of Posen, Prussia, Siles
and the district of Frankfort on the Od
He was to leave the town of Gnesen
twenty-four hours.

—The late Duchess of Leeds, who
one of the daughters of Richard C
of Baltimore, and a grand-daught
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, beque
£5,000 to Archbishop Manning and
Rev. J. D. R. Butler and the Rev. W
Richards, upon trust, to be applied
maintenance, support and education
young men studying for holy orders
Roman Catholic Church; for the
for boys, founded by her at Mayfield
sex, all the household and furni
ture and effects, farming stock and
ments in and about the said orphanage
pecuniary legacy of £10,000, and
ther sum of £500 to build an entrance
to the orphanage for girls, founded by
at Bletchingly, Sussex, all the furni
and effects, farming stock and imple
in and about such orphanage, and
to build an entrance-lodge.

—In Nashua, N. H., resides a
girl whose pitiful lot excites the
sympathy, yet for whom sympathy
but little in alleviation of the sad misfo
which has darkened her life. W
child she was terribly scalded about
head and face, and although she s
her injuries, she was thenceforth disf
for life, and the rose face of childhood
changed to a mask—a travesty on th
man countenance—absolutely fright
its hideousness. In Lowell, Mass., w
she once lived, so great was the horror
cited by her appearance that she was
bidden by the authorities to show h
on the streets. At Nashua she w
out the other day, and several ladies fa
at sight of her, and a call is now made
the authorities of that place to forbid
appearance on the streets. What a
ful fate is hers! To live through the
ble physical suffering only to endure
forward a keener mental anguish in
knowledge that she is a thing of horr
be abhorred and shunned by human
with no hope in the future except the
which shall hide her deformities from
gaze of her fellow beings.

HON. JOSEPH FARWELL, Mayor of
land, Me., Isaac M. Bragg, Esq., Ba
and Messrs. Pope Bros., Machias,
lumber merchants, fully endorse Sh
idan Cavalry Condition Powders, an
given the proprietors liberty to use
names in recommending them.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY. . . . SEPT. 11, 1874.

W. L. FOULK,

Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association,

[illegible] Pittsburgh, who is authorized [illegible] and receive pay for advertisements [illegible] the CAMBRIA FREEMAN, [illegible] advertising rates.

Death of Rev. J. W. Edie.

[illegible] of sincere sorrow that [illegible] death of Rev. J. W. Edie [illegible] church in this place, [illegible] residence in the West [illegible] hours of 9 and 10 o'clock [illegible] forenoon. Mr. Edie came [illegible] Pennington'sville, Chester [illegible] and since taking [illegible] has labored diligently [illegible] for the spiritual welfare [illegible] the confidence and [illegible] community, and we are [illegible] will be sorry indeed [illegible] whose labors has culminated [illegible] was aged 42 years [illegible] wife and four small [illegible] great loss. His remains [illegible] this morning.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

[illegible] how to be well—[illegible]

[illegible] days have come, [illegible]

[illegible] anxiously for a [illegible]

[illegible] your family or [illegible] is at Joe Gut[illegible]

[illegible] Hollidaysburg, who was [illegible] now is well, was in [illegible]

[illegible] whom we all know [illegible] town this week, [illegible]

[illegible] the aspirants for [illegible] we find it impossible [illegible] this week.

[illegible] in town were [illegible] House saloon [illegible] bill of fare is [illegible]

[illegible] would have "shuffled [illegible] had not his [illegible] for the rope at the rope [illegible]

[illegible] of Allegheny township, [illegible] kicked in the abdomen [illegible] dangerously though we [illegible]

[illegible] the heavy editor, [illegible] of delegates to the [illegible] convention one week [illegible] brother.

[illegible] propose to do about [illegible] for which we are [illegible] Altoona.—[illegible]

[illegible] Brown took a hand [illegible] of amusement at [illegible] Wednesday, and retired with [illegible] cracked skull.

[illegible] was found on [illegible] Saturday. The owner [illegible] by calling at [illegible] for this notice.

[illegible] short distance [illegible] Wednesday, Mr. Al[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Summit, in Dean [illegible] county, was destroyed [illegible] evening last.— [illegible] and family were away [illegible] of the occurrence leads [illegible] was the work of an in[illegible]

[illegible] to the mountain [illegible] to be the local of [illegible] but for the first time [illegible] of the oldest inhabitants [illegible] reason the other day [illegible] "boiled" shirt and a [illegible]

[illegible] neighbor, Mr. George [illegible] in the way of business [illegible] yesterday housed [illegible] to be an indication [illegible] the "good time" that [illegible] anterior to [illegible] sunny side of the firm [illegible]

[illegible] was placed here on [illegible] by the Mountaineer [illegible] of printers. The [illegible] we failed to learn [illegible] ahead. On Monday [illegible] by a Gallitzin [illegible] Juniors. Score, [illegible]

[illegible] in town this week. [illegible] men comprised in [illegible] home without buying [illegible] of dry goods or groceries [illegible] store of Myers & Lloyd. [illegible] have made [illegible] they had never [illegible] them or the county.

[illegible] Simon desires us [illegible] thanks to certain ladies [illegible] presented him with [illegible] If there is any man in [illegible] such little mementos [illegible] Simon. Ladies [illegible] please make a [illegible] in their boquets all at [illegible]

[illegible] will be found the [illegible] death of Mrs. Ann [illegible] the relict of Mr. [illegible] departed this life [illegible] Both the husband and [illegible] best and most respected [illegible] have left a void [illegible] but in the community [illegible] unfilled.

[illegible] Johnstown Tribune [illegible] the surname of "the [illegible] suddenly at the Poor [illegible] was neither James [illegible] and unpretending [illegible] notice based on an [illegible] of the facts in the [illegible] so much per line, [illegible] forthwith.

[illegible] the Ebensburg Silver [illegible] has been during the present [illegible] progress in Hughes' [illegible] East Ward. The object is to [illegible] the purpose of procuring [illegible] first class music teacher.— [illegible] rational amusement, [illegible] attended, and [illegible] to-night oysters in [illegible] served, of course the [illegible] than ever. The band [illegible] every one of [illegible] that their expectations [illegible] "oysteral" will not [illegible] disappointment.

—On Thursday a fatal accident occurred at Penn station, Westmoreland county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A stock train had been sided, when a drover from Chicago, whose name was not ascertained, endeavored to cross the track but was struck by a passing train and so horribly crushed that he died a very short time after. The body was embalmed and forwarded to Chicago.

—Two men named Blackburn and Stetter were overcome by the foul air in a cess-pool at Penn Station, Westmoreland county, on Monday last, one of whom expired before and the other shortly after being taken out of the vault. They had excavated a new vault and tapped the old one, when the poisonous gas overpowered them with the result stated, the former literally dying in the attempt to rescue the latter.

—Mr. William Baxter informs us, and we announce it to the public, that he is prepared to deliver to consumers either anthracite or the celebrated Summerhill bituminous coal, by the car-load or by the ton. Orders can be left at his store, on High street.—"Billy" is an enterprising young man, and assures us that he means to demonstrate that coal can be and will be sold at a considerably lower figure than has heretofore characterized the price of that article.

—The putting of a new roof on the Catholic church at Wilmore and the improvement of the pastoral residence has created a debt which the worthy pastor, Father McHugh, is desirous of liquidating, and hence it is that the ladies of the congregation have determined to hold a grand picnic in the delightful grove near that place on Thursday next, Sept. 17th. Of course it will be a most enjoyable affair, and equally of course everybody who likes fun of that kind will be there to help along the good cause.

—As we last week announced, the Altoona Steam Fire Engine Company will to-morrow visit this place, for the purpose of indulging in the recreation of a picnic. Our Dauntless Fire Company have been invited to participate in the festivities, and have accepted the invitation. A good time is promised, and those who give the promise are gentlemen who always keep their word. It is expected that the Altoona company will bring their elegant steamer along with them. They will reach here by special train at 8½ o'clock, a. m.

—The Association of Congregational Churches held its annual services in the Congregational church of this place commencing on Friday evening last and closing the following Monday evening. Very large audiences attended on the deliberations of the body. The ministers present were Rev. R. E. Thomas, D. D., of Pittsburgh; Rev. O. Owens, Birmingham; Rev. David Davis, Brady's Bend; Rev. J. Thomas, Frostburg, Md.; Rev. J. M. Thomas, Summit Hill; Rev. E. W. Jones, Johnstown; Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh, South side; Rev. J. G. Thomas, north of Ebensburg.

—The Bedford county Republican convention met on Tuesday, in Bedford, and nominated Cessna for Congress and Eiliott for State Senate. Cessna received 32 votes, as against 29 votes for Williams. Williams' friends, it seems, were not satisfied with the result, and withdrew from the convention and proceeded to run things on their own hook. They nominated the aforesaid Williams for Congress, and gave him authority to select his own conferees, and the presumption now is that things are not altogether as lovely in the radical camp as they would like to have us believe.

—We are sorry to learn of the severe, tho' we trust not fatal, injury of our good lady friend, Mrs. Ignatius Bitel, of Munster tp., who was precipitated a distance of twenty odd feet, on Wednesday last, in consequence of the giving away of a ladder by which she was endeavoring to ascend from the upper floor in the barn to a loft overhead. She was precipitated clear through to the lower story, where she struck on her side and fractured several of her ribs, besides injuring if not breaking her hip-bone. Dr. Cannan, of this place, who is in attendance on the injured woman, informs us that her condition is somewhat critical, though he has strong hopes of her ultimate recovery.

—The following excellent ticket has been placed in nomination by the Democracy of Blair county: Assembly, Col. J. C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, and Dr. H. V. Christy, of Tyrone; District Attorney, A. V. Dively, of Altoona; Register and Recorder, Abraham Longenecker, of Hollidaysburg; County Treasurer, Christ Hauser, of Altoona; County Commissioner, Alex. Caruthers, of Catharine Township; County Auditor, Sam. Mann, of Hollidaysburg; Poor Director, Joseph Rhodes, of Frankstown; County Surveyor, Francis Cassidy, of Newry. Jesse E. Crawford was declared the choice of the convention for Congress, and Wm. C. Barbour, of Hollidaysburg, was elected Chairman of County Committee for the ensuing year.

—One of the most active, enterprising and whole-souled citizens of the goodly borough of Loretto, and consequently one of the most popular, is Mr. Andrew J. Christy. He has lived in that section nearly all his lifetime, and one and all who know him unite in conferring upon him the title of gentleman. Mr. C. is a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary of Cambria county, and taking into consideration his own inherent merits as well as the fact that he hails from a neighborhood that is noted for its adherence to Democratic principles, we trust that his claims to office will receive proper consideration at the hands of the convention that will meet here on the 21st instant. If nominated and elected, he will make one of the most careful custodians of the public interests that Cambria county has ever had.

◆

PRACTICAL FACTS.—When any organ or part of the body becomes diseased it gives out more than its accustomed share of particles from that part. These seperated particles are carried out of the body through the medium of the kidneys, and may, by chemical analysis and microscopic examination, be definitely ascribed to the precise locality whence they are derived.

These are practical facts, not merely of value in ordinary cases alone, but scientific men—Todd, Bennet, Queckot, and others—have placed on record numerous instances wherein the sorted diagnosis in obscure cases depended solely upon these kind of investigations.

We ourselves during an experience of over twenty years practice, have had many individual cases wherein the examination of the urinary secretion alone revealed the true nature of the disease after all the well known methods of the very best physicians of the country had signally failed.

When we propose to detect diseases by an examination of the urine alone, being prepared, as we are at our office, No. 182 Grant street, Pittsburgh, with all the chemical and microscopic apparatus for testing it in the most scientific manner, we base our proposition not upon clairvoyance, spiritualism, hocus-pocus, or legerdemain, but upon the incontrovertible facts, and make our deductions in accordance with the immutable laws of science.

Indeed, it is these facts alone that give to our peculiar system its true value, that stamp it as a science. For that only is scientific which is based upon incontrovertible facts.

If we fail to detect the "morbid conditions," if any, or to determine the nature of the disease, or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, kidneys, womb, etc., there shall be no charge made.

Send us a vial of *morning* urine by *express* (*not by mail*), with name, age and P. O. address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines. DRS. OLDSHUE.

182 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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IRON CITY COLLEGE.—In calling attention to the advertisement, in another column, of this popular and successful school for the practical education of young men, we desire to state that on account of its admirable course of study and system of practical business training it has become a universal favorite among business men everywhere, and secured for itself the most extensive patronage of any business college in the United States. To persons desirous of securing a thorough business education, we can safely say that the Iron City College possesses advantages not surpassed. The course of study pursued here is not only the most complete ever devised, but the principal members of the faculty have been connected with the institution for the past twenty years, and are men distinguished alike for their ability and long experience.

The Tunnel Hill Tragedy.

Trial of Patrick A. Burns for the Murder of Manus Patton.

Brief History of the Case and Full Report of the Trial—Verdict, "Not Guilty."

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the case of the Commonwealth versus Patrick A. Burns, the constable of Gallitzin borough, this county, against whom a "true bill" on the charge of murder had been returned by the Grand Jury a short time previous. The facts in this case have elicited such widespread attention and are endowed with so great a degree of importance to the general public, that we have deemed it proper to lay before our readers a full report of the trial.

COUNSEL.

The counsel for the Commonwealth were District Attorney Sechler, assisted by John Fenlon and S. S. Blair, Esqs. The defence was sustained by Messrs. Johnson, Linton, and Scanlan.

SELECTING THE JURY.

After twenty-one names had been drawn from the box, the following named gentlemen were chosen and duly sworn as

THE JURY.

Joseph Behe,	James Shorthill,
Clement Fresh,	James A. McKenzie,
Philip Thomas,	Israel Goughnour,
Philip Kearns,	George P. Stineman,
John S. Luther,	Wm. P. Gooderham,
Joseph Long.	Joseph S. Martin.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CASE.

Some time last fall, a young man named Francis Burk, a resident of Gallitzin, was shot at a number of times in that borough, but was not hurt. He imagined that one Manus Patton, a resident of Tunnel Hill, or one or more of his associates, were his assailants, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Patton, Joseph Murphy, John Bigler, and John Smith on the charge of assault with intent to kill. All of the defendants, except Bigler and Smith, immediately fled the country, and on the 15th of February following, at Argument Court, a process was ordered to be issued to the Sheriff for the arrest of the defendants. Constable Patrick A. Burns, of Gallitzin, was deputed to serve the warrant. Patton and Murphy returned to Tunnel Hill on or about June 11th, inst, and on the 15th day of that month the constable, assisted by Michael Fitzharris, burgess of Gallitzin, undertook to serve the warrant. They ascended the Hill, which is in the near neighborhood of Gallitzin, some time that evening, and at what is known as the Picnic House succeeded in arresting Murphy and Bigler. Patton was in the near neighborhood at the time, but attempted to effect his escape by running. Constable Burns gave pursuit, and Patton refusing to stop when ordered, the officer discharged three barrels of his revolver at the fugitive. One of the shots took effect in Patton's thigh and another in his shoulder-blade, and the nature of these combined wounds was such that he lived only a very short time.

Smith was taken into custody the same evening, and he and Murphy and Bigler were brought hither that night, and were released on bail for their appearance at the current term of Court.

Constable Burns promptly surrendered himself into the custody of Hon. R. J. Lloyd, one of the Associate Judges, and [illegible] Wednesday following the occurrence [illegible] event was brought before his honor [illegible] Dean on a writ of habeas corpus and [illegible] in the sum of $5,000 bail.

THE OPENING.

At 4:45 o'clock the case was [illegible] the Commonwealth by District [illegible] Sechler, who gave a brief summ[illegible] facts expected to be elicited by [illegible] tion.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSE[illegible]

JOHN BIGLER sworn.—Live on [illegible] Gallitzin, about 800 yards from [illegible] was there in June last; Manu[illegible] Smith, Jimmy Conway, Joseph [illegible] Callahan, John Smith, John M[illegible] and others were sitting on top [illegible] at the Fair house; I was sitting [illegible] of the road, south of the Fair [illegible] past 8 o'clock. Constable Burns [illegible] Burns came up there to the [illegible] one said, "Here comes your [illegible] standing up at the time; wh[illegible] 12 yards distant from him [illegible] run; as he was trying to [illegible] a fence, Burns fired and Manus fell [illegible] the top of the fence into the field, about midway in the field Burns fired again, when Manus said out, "No more of that;" while running over another field a third shot was fired, and Manus fell into an alley-way and lay there; I was arrested at the same time on the same charge, and went down to where Manus was lying; Fitzharris asked Burns if he thought he was hurt; Burns said, "No, he is only 'fixing';" Burns then remarked that we had better take him away, and wanted me to help, but I wouldn't; they then dragged him down the lane a distance of about 40 yards; he never got up or spoke after I saw him there; while dragging him down the lane we met two women, who asked who that was; Burns replied that it was Manus Patton. The distance between Burns and Patton when the latter started to run was from 15 to 20 yards; when the first shot was fired they were about 10 yards apart; Patton ran about 20 yards before the second shot was fired, with Burns 8 or 10 yards behind him; Patton was on top of the fence when the third shot was fired, and Burns was about 8 yards from him at the time; Patton ran slower after the first shot than before, and about the same after the second shot. This was in Cambria county, some time in June last. Patton was breathing when I saw him lying in the lane; don't know that he died there, as I left before he was dead; believe he was taken home. While lying in the lane, he was examined by Burns and Fitzharris, who found a wound or hole in his shoulder; saw blood on his face and shirt; Burns and Fitzharris went to get a board or something to carry him home on; left nobody to watch him.

Cross-examined—Burns was constable at Gallitzin at that time; he came on our party from the side next Blair county; Joseph Murphy saw him first, and said, "There comes your man;" Patton was standing up at the time and all the rest of us were sitting down; didn't hear Burns say "halt" or "stop." After they had crossed the fence Burns was between Patton and me; it was after night-fall; Patton was a stout active man. I was arrested on the same warrant. Fitzharris asked Burns whether he had him (meaning Patton); Burns was standing over Patton when Fitzharris and I got there; examined while in the lane to see if he was wounded; they then asked me to help remove the body; I refused; they caught him by the shoulders and dragged him some distance, they held him up, his legs only touching the ground; I walked alongside; they carried him some 40 yards, and then went to get some means to take him home, or possibly to the lock-up. I was 50 to 60 yards distant from Patton at the third fire; it was not dark. Could not positively tell how much Burns gained on Patton; can only guess at the distance; Patton was on the fence at the time of the first shot; Burns had to cross the fence to pursue him. Patton probably ran because he knew that Burns was a constable and had a warrant for his arrest.

In chief—Am positive that Burns gained on Patton after the first fire; the latter fell off the fence into the field after the first fire; Burns didn't shoot the second time till Patton started to run again. Could see from where I was standing down to the lane; Burns was about 25 yards distant from Murphy when the latter said "there comes your man." Patton could not run very well after the first shot. I was arrested at the time, but saw no warrant for my arrest; Mr. Fitzharris arrested me; saw no warrant in the possession of Mr. Burns.

Re-cross-examined—Patton was at Gallitzin for a couple of days prior to this occurrence; he had been absent from the county six or seven months before then. Mind when Burk was shot at; Patton left shortly after that, and did not return until about two days before the attempt to arrest him.

Re-direct—Patton was at church the Sunday before, openly and without any attempt at concealment; don't know whether Burns was at church that day or not.

DR. E. DEVEREAUX sworn.—Am a practising physician at Summit, Cambria county; made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased about dark of the evening following his death; he had received two shots, one under the left shoulder, in the arm-pit, from behind, and one in the right leg, above the knee, also from behind. The wounds were produced by pistol shots with about No. 2 cartridges. The wound in the knee shattered the bone and divided the artery. Think Patton could not have run after receiving that wound. The other wound was between the fifth and sixth ribs, the ball traveling upward; it was necessarily fatal, for it divided the artery and veins, and caused extravasation of blood. If Patton ran after receiving the wound in the leg, he must have run lame. The wound in the knee would have produced death unless prompt attention was paid to it.

To the Court—The ball flattened itself on the bone, shattering the bone somewhat.

Cross-examined—With a wound in the shoulder, similar to the one described, a man might be able to run one hundred yards or so.

JOHN SMITH sworn.—Was near Gallitzin on the 15th of June last, in company with John Bigler, Manus Patton, and others; did not see Burns until he hallooed at Patton; when he hallooed Patton started to run; Burns said, "You're too late now, Manus;" saw Burns fire a shot at Patton while the latter was on the fence; he was about five yards from him; Patton fell off the fence after the shot was fired; Burns stood still until Patton got up and started to run, when he jumped the fence and ran after him. About 20 yards inside the fence the second shot was fired; Manus said, "That's enough of that;" don't know where he was when the third shot was fired; couldn't see distinctly; don't know where either of them was when the last shot was fired; didn't go down to the lane. Saw Manus at church the Sunday before; didn't see Burns.

Cross-examined—Was pretty well acquainted with Patton; he was a stout young man, but not very active. Knew Burns was constable of Gallitzin. Patton was standing up at the time Burns approached; didn't hear Murphy say "here comes your man." I board in Blair county; so did Patton at the time. Picnic house is 100 yards from the Blair county line. Patton ran in a southward direction. Burns gained on Patton by taking a shorter route; was not talking to Patton when Burns came up.

The hour of 6 o'clock having arrived, the jury was placed in charge of two officers, with instructions that no communication between themselves and others should be had, and the Court adjourned until 8 o'clock next morning.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, A. M.

JOHN MURPHY called and sworn.—Was at Tunnel Hill on the occasion of the shooting. Burns is a car inspector, and inspected cars about 8 o'clock in the evening; the Fair house is some 300 or 400 yards from where the cars are inspected; heard Burns say to Patton, "you're too late," or "you're not off." Patton was absent from Gallitzin from the time of the Burk shooting case up to within a few days of his death. It was not quite dark that evening.

NEIL GILLAN sworn.—The mail train reaches Gallitzin at 20 minutes of 8 o'clock. [The rest of the evidence of this witness was simply corroborative of facts previously elicited.]

PATRICK BURNS and JOHN CALLAHAN were called and sworn, but their testimony revealed no new facts.

ANTHONY McCUE sworn.—Saw Patton the Wednesday before the killing; saw the body of Patton lying in the lane; there was nobody with it except his brother John and myself; afterwards Burns came, asked him why they left Manus lying that way, with his head down hill; he said that he had come to take him, dead or alive, and was going to do it; I helped to take Patton home; he lived in Blair county, a quarter of a mile away, or thereabout.

JOHN PATTON (a brother of Manus Patton), sworn.—Found the body of my brother in the lane after he had been shot; he was lying about half way down the lane; he was dead; he was lying on the broad of his back, with his head down hill, and his coat off and pulled across his breast; saw Manus at the Tunnel Hill from the Wednesday before the killing every day; he was at church the Sunday before he was killed; saw Burns at church the same day, at about 10½ o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—Manus lived in Blair county; he slept at his mother's house every night after he came back, except the first night, when he slept at Anthony McCue's hotel.

JOHN MURPHY recalled.—Map of locality shown. [Identified as correct, and accepted as explanatory of his testimony.]

JAMES KEEGAN sworn.—Live in Gallitzin; on Saturday evening before the killing was talking with Burns on Tunnel Hill. Patton and Gallagher passed down the hill; Burns asked me who they were; told him; when he said they had better keep "close quarters;" shortly afterwards told Patton what Burns had said; told it out loud, so that all might hear; this in the neighborhood of the Fair grounds.

JOHN BIGLER recalled.—Had a conversation with Burns about a month after the writ of habeas corpus had been argued; for in the case after he had been released on bail he said to me that what I swore to on that hearing was true; I then swore that Burns did not command Patton to halt.

The Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENCE.

The case for the [illegible] was opened by [illegible] briefly indicated [illegible] that would [illegible] defendant. [illegible] the Commonwealth [illegible] others, F. [illegible], charging [illegible] offered in [illegible] docket of [illegible] on the [illegible] for the arrest [illegible] evidence.

[illegible] of Cambria [illegible] Constable [illegible] others, [illegible] (Gallitzin)

[illegible] in Gallitzin [illegible] (The witness [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible] the arrest [illegible]); a [illegible] at 8.25 o'clock the [illegible]; he inspected the wheels [illegible] afterwards he and I went up to Tunnel Hill; at the east end of the Fair house met Mr. Patton, said "good evening" and walked on. Found a crowd sitting on the road; remarked to Burns that that was a pretty large crowd; recognized Manus Patton amongst them; when we advanced he ran in a southerly direction; Burns said, "Manus, you're too late—stop;" as Manus jumped over the fence Burns fired a pistol; Burns also jumped over the fence; Patton was then 25 or 30 yards ahead, and apparently gaining ground; after the two had run some distance, heard another shot; heard the third shot, but couldn't recognize the parties across the field; I then hallooed to Burns "Have you got him?" adding "I will be around there in a minute;" meantime had arrested one of the other parties. I then went to the alley; when I got there, asked if Manus was hurt; Burns said he thought he wasn't hurt much; we turned him and examined him, found blood on him. Burns took hold of one arm and I of the other, and we carried him about 40 feet, when, finding him too heavy, we set him down and went for a board; tried to carry him on that; a large crowd had by this time assembled; I said it would be better to leave him lie until we could see what was best to be done; afterwards allowed them to take him home, with the understanding that the inquest on the body should be held inside Cambria county; this about 9 o'clock at night. [Draft of locality shown, and route traversed while going to and from Tunnel Hill explained.] It was a dark night; there was no moon; after the shooting, heard Patton's brother say, "You've killed Manus;" Burns replied, "It's done now and cannot be helped." Remember the attempt to shoot Burk on the 21st of October last; Patton left Cambria county shortly after that affair.

Cross-examined—Burns deputized me to go along with him to Tunnel Hill and assist him in arresting Patton; he said we might find him up at the Fair house.

In chief—Burns and Patton were personally acquainted; never knew of any difficulty existing between them.

PETER KISSEL sworn.—Knew Patton; saw him twice after his return; saw him that Monday evening; told him that there was a warrant out for him; said he knew it—that Burns had sent him word to that effect.

PATRICK SMITH sworn.—Saw Patton the Sunday before his death; told him I understood there was a warrant for his arrest in the hands of the constable; he said he knew that was so, and added that he thought Burns wouldn't shoot him and couldn't run him down.

Cross-examined—Heard on Saturday evening that there was a warrant for Patton's arrest.

In chief—The defence proposed to put in evidence that on the night before the alleged murder, the deceased stated to witness on being informed that a warrant for his arrest was in the hands of the constable, that he could run faster than the constable, and that he didn't think the constable would shoot him, and that the next morning, the morning of the day of the killing, witness communicated this conversation to the constable. Ruled out by the Court and a bill of exceptions filed.

PATRICK KEENAN sworn.—Was at the Fair ground that Monday evening; saw Patton between 6 and 7 o'clock; think Joseph Murphy was with him.

MICH'L FITZHARRIS recalled.—[Draft of the locality referred to in the testimony submitted and sworn to as being correct.]

WM. H. SECHLER, Esq., District Attorney, sworn.—On the morning of the 16th of June inst. I was called on by Mr. Burns; was called on in the capacity of a public official; Burns said that while attempting to arrest Patton, he had shot the latter; he desired to surrender himself to the law, providing he had done anything wrong; we had some more conversation, but this was the purport of it. I took Burns to Judge Lloyd, who directed him to place himself in the hands of the Sheriff; the hearing was had the following day; Burns placed himself in the hands of the Sheriff.

CHARLES O'DONNELL, Deputy Sheriff, sworn.—Have heard the testimony of District Attorney Sechler; Burns surrendered himself to me in the absence of the Sheriff, and remained in my custody until released on the writ of habeas corpus.

MICH'L FITZHARRIS recalled.—[The defense proposed to prove by this witness that Patton was not of good character; that he had several times before attempted to escape arrest for a criminal offense, and that in this case he had threatened to inflict bodily harm on any one who would attempt to arrest him. Objected to, and objection sustained. Bill of exceptions filed.] The witness stands aside.

An almanac for the year A. D. 1874 was offered in evidence.

MICH'L FITZHARRIS recalled.—Knew Patton; he was about 23 to 24 years old; he was strong, active man; have known Burns about 17 months; he is a resident of Gallitzin, and has always borne a good character.

Cross-examined—Never had occasion to test Patton's strength or activity.

PETER KISSEL recalled.—Knew Patton; he was a strong young man; have known Burns 17 years; he was a good and upright citizen.

R. J. TRUX sworn.—Knew Patton; he appeared to be a stout, active young man; have known Burns 17 or 18 years; he is a man of family and resides in Gallitzin; his character is and so long as I have known him has been beyond reproach.

GRIFFITH BORING affirmed.—[Draft of locality shown.] This draft was made by me, from actual measurement; knew Patton; he was a pretty fine looking man, and fleet of foot. Burns has always borne a good character.

John J. Troxell, Francis J. Parrish, Joseph M. Christy, Patrick Keenan, Thomas Bradley, Cornelius McCloskey, George Myers, John T. Storm, John Callihan, George Bertram, Samuel Craig, J. H. Gibson, Charles Selvidge, Dr. R. Devereux, Capt. D. Bradley, Jacob Gaitner, James McCloskey, J. M. Thompson, Jas. Maher, Matthew Connery, T. J. Christy, Joseph Miller, and George Gutwalt were severally called and testified to the uniform good character of Burns. Some of these witnesses had been companions-in-arms with the accused in the late war, but a majority of them were his near neighbors in domestic life, and their acquaintanceship with him extended over a period ranging from one to twenty years.

JOHN T. SMITH sworn.—Patton was a middling active man; know this to be a fact, for I once had a warrant for him and when I tried to serve the same on him he outran me.

Cross-examined—The warrant for Patton in this case was for threats uttered and for having burned some lumber. He afterwards surrendered himself into my custody.

The Quarter Sessions docket of Cambria county was offered in evidence, to show the fact that Burns was a legally elected constable of Gallitzin borough at the time of the homicide.

An almanac for 1874, showing that the sun set at 7:35 p. m. and the moon rose at 9:47 p. m. on June 15th, was put in evidence.

At 9:15 o'clock the defense rested, and the evidence closed.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Fenlon, of counsel for the prosecution, made the opening address to the jury. He spoke for one hour, and was followed by Mr. Johnston, for the defense. This gentleman spoke until 12:30 o'clock, when Court adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court met at 8 o'clock, a. m., when Col. Linton proceeded to address the jury for the defense. He spoke for over an hour, and was followed by Mr. Blair, who summed up for the Commonwealth. At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's address, his Honor Judge Dean charged the jury, reviewing the evidence in the case, and explaining at length, the principles of law as applicable to the same. It was an able, exhaustive, and impartial effort, but inasmuch as we have been promised a copy for publication next week, we will not further refer to it now.

THE VERDICT.

At 1:15 p. m., the Court House bell rang, and in a few minutes the hall of justice was crowded with anxious spectators. The jury filed into the box, and a silence like that of the grave ensued till the Prothonotary asked—"Gentlemen of the jury, in the case of the Commonwealth against Patrick A. Burns, how do you find, guilty or not guilty?"

"NOT GUILTY."

was the response, and Patrick A. Burns emerged from the bar at which he was on trial for his life, or at least his liberty, without blame or blemish attached to him either as a man or an officer of the law.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Previous to the taking up of the above reported case, the following causes on the criminal calendar were disposed of:

Com'th vs. Manus Patton, John Kiduff alias John Short, Jos. Murphy, John Bigler alias Leho, James Smith and James Nihil.—Indictment, assault and battery with intent to kill. Murphy, Bigler and Smith plead "not guilty," and in the case of the latter a nolle prosequi was entered by leave of Court. Patton being dead and Kiduff not arrested, Murphy and Bigler were placed on trial and acquitted by the jury.

Com'th vs. Andrew Engelhart.—Fornication and bastardy; Lucinda Chapman, prosecutrix. Defendant enters bail for his appearance next term.

Com'th vs. Wm. Sunday and Com'th vs. Francis and David Sunday.—cross suits for assault and battery. Not guilty, but the costs to be paid by defendants in equal proportions and William to pay a fine of $1 and Francis a fine of $5, in addition.

Com'th vs. Jos. W. L. Gallagher—assault and battery, with intent to commit rape; Elizabeth Tobin, prosecutrix. This was one of the most disgusting cases ever brought to trial, but, alas for fallen humanity, there was none present to disgust, at least not among the spectators. The state of morals in a certain part of White township, if this case may be taken as a criterion, is at a very low ebb indeed. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Wm. Gibson—fornication and bastardy; Elizabeth V. Gibson, prosecutrix. Def't not appearing, his recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. Mathew Burns and Henry Somers—arson. Defendants plead guilty and submit. Sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Com'th vs. F. J. Braddock—fornication and bastardy; Mrs. Tillie Jones, prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay the lying-in expenses and $1 per week for seven years for the support of the infant, with the usual order that the child should not become a charge on the county during that time.

Com'th vs. John McCrory, Honora Patton and John Wilson—burglary and larceny. Jury find defendants guilty, but recommend the mercy, on account of the youth, to the mercy of the Court. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. John B. Julian—fornication and bastardy; Mary L. Nagle, prosecutrix. Defendant enters a nol. pros. on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Charles McGough—assault and battery; John Harvey, prosecutor. Disposed of as above.

Com'th vs. Evan Michaels—assault and battery; Henry Lindbury prosecutor—and Com'th vs. Wm. Bradley—same offense; James Henry prosecutor—were also disposed of as above.

Com'th vs. Thomas Bradley—arson; John Dunn, prosecutor. Grand Jury return "not a true bill," and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

The cases of D. S. Dunmire, fraud and embezzlement; Ellen Varley, threatening to burn property of G. A. McGonigle, and John O'Donnell, fornication and bastardy, were all continued until December term.

Ellen Varley, whose case is erroneously reported as continued, was sent to the Poor House—insane.

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, after inspecting the Court House, Poor House, and Jail, made the following report:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county.—The Grand Inquest, inquiring in and for the body of said county, respectfully present: That in the discharge of their duties they have visited the public buildings, and report as follows:

The County Prison is in an excellent condition, in that it is kept scrupulously clean, and no complaints have been made to us by any of the inmates. The condition of the jail, the several wards, and the adjacent grounds, reflect great credit on Sheriff Brunner and his lady.

This morning we visited the County Poor House in a body and found everything connected with that institution in good order. The steward and matron are entitled to our commendation for the condition of the building. The inmates seem well cared for in every respect, and none of them made any complaints to the Grand Inquest.

We have also inspected the County Court House, with the various offices, vaults, etc., therein contained, and feel it our duty to condemn the same, and in our opinion the new offices now contemplated to be built for the use of the county officers should not be built, and that in their stead a new Court House, with county offices, vaults, etc., should be built, sufficiently large and secure for the increasing business of the county.

A. WALTERS, Foreman.

Ebensburg, Sept. 6, 1874.

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THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND STEINWAY PIANOS.—The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have just turned out their thirty-one thousandth Piano.

The stupendous success of this firm is owing to their great and patented inventions in piano fortes—rendering them the most perfect and durable piano the world ever saw. One can tell the Steinway from the ordinary common trash as far as it can be heard. Then they outlast any two pianos of other makers. A nineteen-year old Steinway, owned by Mrs. Florence Kramer, of this city, is, to-day, as good as ever. Moreover the prices are not higher than those of other makers—the sole agents—Kleber & Bro., being determined to sell at the smallest possible advance. From $450 to $1,000 will buy a fine Steinway. No person of sense, rich or poor, should waste their money on inferior goods, so long as the Steinway is within easy reach. Hundreds of persons thus bitten have, after two or three years use, gladly made a sacrifice and exchanged their shoddy pianos for the Steinways. In addition, the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. sell the popular Boston Pianos of Hallet & Cumston for half price. An $800 piano for $400, a $600 for $300, and so forth. The Great Burdett Organ also can be found at Kleber's, 122 Wood street. A single hearing will cause the listener to reject all other organs and buy the Burdett in preference. The best and cheapest instruments can be had only at H. Kleber & Bro., on Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Chronicle, Aug. 15.*

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FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at F. M. Woolsingle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. Morris, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [5-15.-1y.]

California Correspondence.

CHERRY STATION, Merced Co., Cal., August 27, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—Permit me to pay my respects to "Independent," the author of the following, which I find in the last issue of your paper received:

"I think 'Rob Roy' tells some big California stories sometimes. Shearing a sheep in six minutes is rather too rapid a process for anything short of a streak of lightning to perform."

Now I think nothing of being called a liar, for I am used to that, although I never wilfully told a lie in all my life, but a real insinuation that I am lying wounds me to the heart. One could not expect that a man who farms ten acres, hauls his harvest in on a half-sled, feeds his horses on straw, threshes ten bushels of wheat in a day, and who has not heard the news of Noah's flood yet—I say one could not expect that a man of that stamp could believe in the wonders of this progressive age; and yet there is now on this ranch a sheep-shearer who says he can shear one hundred and twenty-five (125) sheep in a day, and he don't require it as a very good day for sheep-shearing either, or that he can shear any sheep in the State in six minutes, to fleece any sheep in Taylor township in five minutes. And that you may know that this is not mere braggadocia, just look at the shears they do it with, an idea of which may be gathered from the following which I clip from the *Morning Call* of a late date:

Charles Crocker, of Sacramento, was last week presented with a pair of scissors, the blades of which are three feet long and resemble a couple of immense cavalry sabres joined.

Why, the fact is, "Independent" couldn't lift a pair of California shears. Of course he will say that that is a lie too, and that this is another one.

Rufus Clark, known as "Potato Clark," has 250 acres of potatoes which will probably produce 25,000 to 30,000 bushels.

That is the way business is done here.

I saw a notice in the Merced Tribune the other day in regard to a man living near Stockton who threshed 4,770 bushels of wheat in a day. I sent the slip to some paper either in your county or Westmoreland. But speaking of lies, here is another one:

The Parrott Grant, Butte county, produced 225,000 sacks of wheat this season. It is the intention of Mr. Parrott to ship his grain direct to Liverpool himself.

As a sack holds 2¼ bushels, this would be 75,000 bushels of wheat, or seven hundred and fifty hundred bushels. And Mr. Parrott is not much of a farmer neither. Here is another lie:

The church property of San Francisco is valued at upwards of $6,000,000, of which the Catholics own more than one-half.

The church property of Taylor township is valued at $800. Isn't that a Stopper?

Candidly speaking, I wrote nothing but the truth about sheep, yet of course it was natural for some relative to correct what he thought was a blunder on his part. But it was not a blunder on a horse, but the truth, and the worst of it is, the poor sheep can't help it.

Everything is done here on a grand scale. There must be 250,000 bushels of wheat threshed here every day, or people would never get done threshing; and everything else is in like proportion.

We have big timber out here too, but I do not want to throw my veracity on big timber. I tell the truth, however, when I say that a day's work chipping is one hundred sheets, or one in six minutes. Why I even knew a man to make $6,000 in six minutes, or $1,000 a minute, in the faro-ing business, and his entire outfit or investment was only three nine tons of paste-board, costing about one dollar. More than that, there is a fact, out here, a neighbor of ours, who swallows a sheep every week.

BIG SHEEP LIES.

The public school in Esmeralda district, Solano county, has been closed for several months, owing to the fact that the trustees have been unable to procure a teacher.

Up to Sunday last forty-one cars of California fruit had been forwarded to the East since July 26th. During the same period last year the shipments were only half that amount.

F. B. Crane, of Marysville, realized $2,421.50 for the first car-load of pears and plums shipped this season to New York. The plums were not wrapped, and did not arrive in good order. Had they been in good condition the car-load would have brought $3,000.

We were shown last week says the Humboldt Register at Aug Ste a specimen of mammoth barley grown on Charles Woods' ranch, in Paradise Valley. He raised a lot of barley this year from sixty pounds of seed.

Last Tuesday some boards were torn from one side of Mrs. Wainwright's house, at San Bernardino, when there was discovered from three to four hundred pounds of beautiful fresh honey, which had been stored there by some thrifty bees.

J. M. Culp, of Colusa, says the *Sun*, has taken up a spring on the Bartlett road, the properties of which are rather peculiar. It will take out grease spots from the finest fabrics without altering in the least the color. The most delicate ribbon may be made as greasy and dirty as possible, and this water will in a moment take it all out, leaving the ribbon as bright as ever. It will take freckles off the face, dandruff from the head, or do anything of that sort. It is Mr. Culp's intention to bottle the water and offer it for sale.

Yours, &c. ROB ROY.

P. S. I have seen "trails" out here that can outpoint Lindsey's a power in Taylor township. Just is out a lie, though it may be *big*.

◆

Communication.

SUMMERHILL, Sept. 2, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN—Dear Sir: I see in a late issue of your worthy sheet a communication which I presume was intended as a reply to "Uncle Sam's" letter, and which I am sorry to say is devoid of everything but misrepresentation and a shameful perversion of facts; but as I do not propose to occupy more of your valuable space than I can possibly help, I will not attempt a reply to all of his vague and bombastic statements and assertions, but will only be directed where the sarcasm comes in.

In regard to the church house in our quiet and peace-loving village, I desire to say once for all that the house was built for the use of the Lutheran denomination, with the understanding that other sects should have the liberty of worshipping therein when not occupied by the Lutherans. With this understanding everything moved on quietly and satisfactorily until in an evil hour a few "rebs" from South Fork sowed the seeds of discord in our midst, thereby creating some dissatisfaction among a portion of our people. With an earnest desire to promote peace and good will among all, our worthy school directors thereupon leased the school house in this place to those who were dissatisfied with the church arrangement. By this means peace and order was once more established in our midst, and nothing occurred to again mar the prevailing harmony until a few weeks ago the school board, for several good and substantial reasons, declined to rent the school house any longer for religious purposes. Hence it was that a few of the citizens of this place and vicinity, without regard to denominational distinctions, including one or two of the school directors themselves, joined together and erected another neat little church building, of which mention has already been made by your correspondent "S. & B." for the use of all who desired to worship God therein.

Permit me to say just here, however, that during all this time and up to the present, as it will be in the future, the Lutheran church door was open to all who came to worship God within its walls. It was built as a union church, and is today still, and had it not been for a few rebellious spirits of South Fork there would never have been any cause for dissension on this question.

"Demetrius" also boasts very loudly of secession and how much better they are now on the tax question, etc., than they did under the old order of things; but I have it from some of the best citizens of South Fork, who would gladly return to the union, that their taxes have been nearly thribbled under the new dispensation. These are facts based on figures that won't lie.

"Demetrius" talks very fluently about Washington having been a secessionist, which again is true to a certain extent, but his secession sentiments were far from being of that stamp which the South Fork rebels indulge in. He favored and fought for secession from a foreign and tyrannical government that had no right to demand obedience when it refused to grant the right of representation, and the grand result of such secession sentiments as he entertained is to be found in the fact that this vast country was thereby made and has long continued to be the home of the brave and the land of the free. When the South Fork secessionists, some of whose characters, if depicted on a blackboard, could be whitewashed with a piece of charcoal—when they, I say, accomplish anything that will bear the least possible comparison with the grand work which Washington and his compatriots accomplished in their secession, it will be time enough to hold him up as their great exemplar.

As I find nothing else in "Demetrius's" long drawn out communication worth noticing, and paper is scarce, I will "tie up" on him and pay my respects, very briefly, to my rebellious nephew, "B. E. K.," who evidently had one of his toes very badly pinched, if we may judge by the way he stamps about and pricks up his ears as if in mortal pain. I think, however, like an old man sort of his outfit that he is a very dutiful boy, because he didn't hit me after knocking me down.

My first nephew intimates that I am wrong about the South Fork Sabbath School report. Well all I have to say on that subject is that I had my information from one of the most reliable citizens of South Fork, and if he was mistaken or misinformed I am in the same boat.

In conclusion, I would advise my rebellious nephew, who says nothing else worthy of a reply, to come back to his dear old uncle, and learn to behave himself in the future and refrain from meddling in other people's business.

UNCLE SAM.

OBITUARY.

JONES.—Died, in this place, on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. ANN JONES, relict of the late Thos. M. Jones, aged 54 years.

HYMENEAL.

McMILLAN—BYRNE.—Married, at Carrolltown, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Raymond, O. S. B., Mr. JOHN McMILLAN and Miss SUSAN BYRNE, both of Susquehanna township.

WEAKLAND—HENRY.—Married, at St. Augustine, Sept. 8th, by Rev. Thos. McEnrue, Mr. LUKE WEAKLAND, of Susquehanna township, and Miss BARBARA HENRY, of Chest Springs.

ACCOUNT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the Second and final account of H. Kinkead, Esq., Assignee of James J. Gueen, of Allegheny township, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the next Argument Court for confirmation unless cause be shown to the contrary.
By the Court. J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 4, 1874.-3t.

ACCOUNT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of WM. H. ROSENSTEEL, Esq., Assignee of JOHN B. O'CONNELL, of Johnstown borough, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the next Argument Court for confirmation unless cause is shown to the contrary. By the Court.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 4, 1874.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES FARREN, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of James Farren, late of the township of Washington, county of Cambria, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY FARREN, Administratrix.
F. C. O'HARRA, Administrator.
Washington Twp., Sept. 11, 1874.-6t.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE

Is the ONLY Machine that can knit all sizes of work, and narrow and widen it; that can shape and complete, without hand-finishing, stockings, Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, or knit them in ALL SIZES, or knit Ribbed, Double and Fancy stitches for Underwear, Sashes, Shawls, Scarfs, etc. Knits over 20 different Garments. Over 100 per cent. Profit in Manufacturing Knit Goods. The Farmer trebles the value of his Wool by converting it into Knit Goods. Women make $5 a day with it. Agents wanted. Send stamp for Samples of work and REDUCED Price List. Address LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., 189 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron City College

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged men, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.

Students Received at any Time.

For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, etc., address J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
[9-11.-2m.] Principal.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS with the Collector and Treasurer of Gallitzin Township School District for the year ending June 1st, 1874.

F. J. PARRISH, Collector—DR.

To amount of Duplicate ... $1,437.24

CR.

By amount of exonerations ... $ 57.63
" " paid Treasurer ... 1,321.36—$1,378.99

Balance due Township from Collector ... $ 58.25

JOHN J. TROXELL, Treasurer.—DR.

To am't cash on last settlement ... $ 579.25
" State appropriation ... 174.80
" am't from Allegheny Twp ... 19.00
" " " Coll'r C. O'Hagan ... 62.25
" " of Election rent ... 5.00
" " for rope bought sold ... 6.00
" " Fines (Burrs and others) ... 2.00
" " from Coll'r F. J. Parrish ... 1,321.36—$1,981.92

CR.

By Orders lifted ... $1,840.19

Balance in hands of Treasurer ... $ 2.44
Due Township from Coll'r F. J. Parrish ... 58.25
" from Allegheny Twp. for tuition ... 80.83

Cash with Treasurer and claims due Twp ... $ 141.52

The School Directors of Gallitzin Township having examined the above accounts, find them to be correct as presented in the foregoing statement.
MAT. DUNNAN, President.
CHARLES BYRNE, Secretary. [9-11.-3t.]

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1874.

SECOND WEEK.

The County of Cambria	vs.	O'Neal.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Kennedy.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Adam.
The County of Cambria	vs.	McClelland.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Flinn.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Berg.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Farren.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Lally.
Little et al.	vs.	Kerr et al.
Skinny	vs.	Carpenter.
Brown & Co.	vs.	Davidson et al.
Hipps	vs.	Barker.
Helsing	vs.	Helsing.
Cambria Iron Company	vs.	Christy et al.
Burns & Standart	vs.	Usher, garnishee.
Hopkins et al.	vs.	Douglass et al.
O'Donnell et al.	vs.	Arens.
Hipps & Lantz	vs.	Hastie.
Gallaher	vs.	Gallaher.
O'Leary	vs.	Campbell.
Gallagher	vs.	Gallagher.
Williams	vs.	Lloyd.
Hughes	vs.	Penn'a Rail Road Co.
Cramer	vs.	Kolbeson.
Burgoon's executor	vs.	Bark's executor.
Shartzaugh	vs.	Penn'a Rail Road Co.
Burgoon's executor	vs.	Burk.
Brooks & Hawks	vs.	Christy.
Herred	vs.	Graffith.
Hughes	vs.	Blakin.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1874.

UPHOLSTERING.—Having located permanently in this place, (at the Carriage Shop of D. M. Christy,) the undersigned desires to inform the people of Northern Cambria and parts adjacent, that he is prepared to do all kinds of UPHOLSTERING, such as trimming carriages, buggies and other vehicles, upholstering sofas, chairs, ottomans, bedding, etc., and in fact doing all work in that line. Old articles of furniture, vehicles, etc., made as good as new in this particular, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Charges moderate and work attended to promptly. FELIX WEBER.
Ebensburg, July 31, 1874.-3m.*

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the manufacture of sawed shingles, under the firm name of J. E. Nelson & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McGough withdrawing therefrom. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same name as heretofore.
JAS. E. NEASON,
W. M. McGOUGH,
JOHN McMULLEN.
Clearfield Twp., Aug. 6, 1874.

LETTING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Pa., until MONDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1874, at 12 o'clock, m., for the erection of a Building for County Offices. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
W. D. McCLELLAND, A. ANNA, M. CAMPBELL, Commissioners.
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN MISEL, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of John Misel, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
THOMAS MISEL, Administrator.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 4, 1874.-6t.*

ENGINE FOR SALE.—One new ENGINE, cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address W. H. SNYLING & CO., Founders and Machinists, Tyrone, Pa.
Aug. 14.-4t.

F. A. SHOEMAKER. WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[5-16.] EBENSBURG, Cambria Co., Pa. [tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 11, 1874.

W. L. FOULK,
Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association,
is the only person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN, at our lowest advertising rates.

Death of Rev. J. W. Edie.

[illegible] sentiments of sincere sorrow that [illegible] announce the death of Rev. J. W. EDIE, pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, which occurred at his residence in the West [illegible] between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock [illegible] (Thursday) forenoon. Mr. Edie came [illegible] Ebensburg from Penningtonville, Chester [illegible] some two years ago, and since taking [illegible] residence in our midst has labored diligently and faithfully for the spiritual welfare [illegible] people. He enjoyed the confidence and [illegible] of the entire community, and we are [illegible] all who knew him will be sorry indeed [illegible] that his late severe illness has culminated [illegible] death. The deceased was aged 43 years [illegible] months, and leaves a wife and four small [illegible] to mourn their great loss. His remains were taken to Chester county this morning [illegible] his ashes.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

[illegible] The artesian is quite low to be well—100 [illegible]

[illegible] The water-melon-colic days have come, [illegible] of the year.

[illegible] Farmers are waiting anxiously for a wet [illegible] to save their hay crops.

A good place to *meet* your family on [illegible] and Friday evenings is at Joe Gut[illegible] meat market.

[illegible] Piper, of Hollidaysburg, who was [illegible] time sick but now is well, was in [illegible] on Wednesday.

[illegible] Philip Collins, Esq., whom we all know [illegible] and love, is in town this week, [illegible] his former home.

Don't conclude that the aspirants for [illegible] because we find it impossi[illegible] their cards this week.

[illegible] the best liquors in town were [illegible] at the Mountain House saloon [illegible]. The same bill of fare is prom[illegible] week.

[illegible] man would have "shuffled [illegible] coil" t'other day had not his [illegible] too heavy for the rope or the rope [illegible] his body.

[illegible] John Cain, of Allegheny township, [illegible] Saturday last kicked in the abdomen [illegible] a horse and dangerously though we [illegible] fatally injured.

[illegible] published that heavy editorial [illegible] the election of delegates to the [illegible] county convention just one week [illegible]. Try again, brother.

[illegible] friends propose to do about [illegible] "rule" for which we are [illegible] at the ladies' fair, Altoona.—[illegible] as a *rule* let us *stick*.

[illegible] wrestle, Peter Brown took a hand [illegible] species of amusement at [illegible] on Wednesday, and retired with [illegible] arm and a cracked skull.

[illegible] cassimere vest was found at [illegible] last Saturday. The owner [illegible] its whereabouts by calling at [illegible] and paying for this notice.

[illegible] at work at a saw-mill a short dis[illegible] of town, on Wednesday, Mr. Al[illegible] Fresh had an ankle so badly sprain[illegible] falling on him that he is now [illegible] to wear a pair of crutches.

[illegible] currently reported but not general[illegible] that Gen. Charles Albright, for[illegible] resident of Ebensburg, has been re[illegible] Tilton to assist Butler in the pro[illegible] against Beecher for slander.

[illegible] Wm. A. Todd, at one time a resi[illegible] this place, but now employed as [illegible] Scottdale, Westmoreland county, [illegible] Penn R. R., is receiving [illegible] of his many friends here this [illegible]

[illegible], Esq., of Munster township, [illegible] last appointed a member of [illegible] House Directors, in place [illegible] Farren, lately deceased. This [illegible] eminently fit to have [illegible]

[illegible] of Ohio named Green fell [illegible] the Cambria Iron Co.'s cars, [illegible] at Altoona, yesterday, in [illegible] the "chute" shutter giving [illegible] neck and instant death [illegible]

[illegible] much given to what is com[illegible] "blowing," but we desire to [illegible] that the FREEMAN is the [illegible] that presents a full and accurate [illegible] proceedings in the Burns-Pat[illegible] case.

[illegible] are an expensive luxury, [illegible] persons who were in at[illegible] Court this week discovered, but [illegible] ready-made clothing sold at [illegible] Murphy's, 109 Clinton street, [illegible] are a luxury within the reach [illegible]

[illegible] house of J. Shaffer, in Der[illegible] Westmoreland county, was de[illegible] on Saturday evening last.—[illegible] Mr. S. and family were away [illegible] the time of the occurrence leads [illegible] that it was the work of an in[illegible]

[illegible] of visiting to the mountain [illegible] indulged in of late by the local of [illegible] *Tribune*, but for the first time [illegible] recollection of the oldest inhab[illegible] appeared at Cresson the other day [illegible] attired in a "biled" shirt and a [illegible] pocket handkerchief.

[illegible] esteemed neighbor, Mr. George [illegible] whose specialty in the way of busi[illegible] and tinware, yesterday housed [illegible]. We take this to be an indica[illegible] arrival of the "good time" that [illegible] the period shortly anterior to [illegible] from public life of the firm [illegible] & Co.

[illegible] game of base ball was played here on [illegible] afternoon last by the Mountaineer [illegible] and a picked nine of printers. The [illegible] 20 to 30, but we failed to learn [illegible] came out ahead. On Monday [illegible] game was played by a Gallitzin [illegible] the Mountaineer Juniors. Score, [illegible] in favor of the latter.

[illegible] of people were in town this week, [illegible] of the married men comprised in [illegible] have went home without buying [illegible] or a bundle of dry goods or gro[illegible] the cheap store of Myers & Lloyd, [illegible] their respective wives have made [illegible] by this time that they had never [illegible] Court—either them or the county.

[illegible] diminutive friend Simon desires us [illegible] his sincere thanks to certain ladies [illegible] who recently presented him with [illegible] boquet. If there is any man in [illegible] who deserves such little me[illegible] the aforesaid Simon. Ladies [illegible] flowers will please make a [illegible] this and send in their boquets all at [illegible]

[illegible] proper column will be found the [illegible] of the death of Mrs. Ann [illegible]. The deceased was the relict of Mr. [illegible] M. Jones, who departed this life [illegible] spring. Both the husband and [illegible] among our best and most respect[illegible], and their deaths have left a void [illegible] the family circle, but in the com[illegible] that will long remain unfilled.

[illegible] the benefit of the Johnstown *Tri*[illegible] to say that the surname of "the [illegible], who died suddenly at the Poor [illegible] few days ago," was neither James [illegible] argent," but plain and unpretending [illegible] the obituary notice based on an [illegible] comprehension of the facts in the [illegible] charged for at so much per line, [illegible] ought to be refunded forthwith.

[illegible] in aid of the Ebensburg Sil[illegible] Band has been during the pres[illegible] and is yet in progress in Hughes' [illegible] East Ward. The object is to [illegible] for the purpose of procuring [illegible] of a first class music teacher.—[illegible] who enjoys rational amusement, [illegible] the opportunity, attended, and [illegible] known that to-night oysters in [illegible] will be served, of course the [illegible] be greater than ever. The band [illegible] of good fellows, every one of [illegible] we trust that their expectations [illegible] harvest of the "collateral" will not [illegible] to disappointment.

—On Thursday a fatal accident occurred at Penn station, Westmoreland county, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A stock train had been sided, when a drover from Chicago, whose name was not ascertained, endeavored to cross the track, but was struck by a passing train and so horribly crushed that he died a very short time after. The body was embalmed and forwarded to Chicago.

—Two men named Blackburn and Stetter were overcome by the foul air in a cess-pool at Penn Station, Westmoreland county, on Monday last, one of whom expired before and the other shortly after being taken out of the vault. They had excavated a new vault and tapped the old one, when the poisonous gas overpowered them with the result stated, the former literally dying in the attempt to rescue the latter.

—Mr. William Baxter informs us, and we announce it to the public, that he is prepared to deliver to consumers either anthracite or the celebrated Summerhill bituminous coal, by the car-load or by the ton. Orders can be left at his store, on High street.—"Billy" is an enterprising young man, and assures us that he means to demonstrate that coal can be and will be sold at a considerably lower figure than has heretofore characterized the price of that article.

—The putting of a new roof on the Catholic church at Wilmore and the improvement of the pastoral residence has created a debt which the worthy pastor, Father McHugh, is desirous of liquidating, and hence it is that the ladies of the congregation have determined to hold a grand picnic in the delightful grove near that place on Thursday next, Sept. 17th. Of course it will be a most enjoyable affair, and equally of course everybody who likes fun of that kind will be there to help along the good cause.

—As we last week announced, the Altoona Steam Fire Engine Company will to-morrow visit this place, for the purpose of indulging in the recreation of a picnic. Our Dauntless Fire Company have been invited to participate in the festivities, and have accepted the invitation. A good time is promised, and those who give the promise are gentlemen who always keep their word. It is expected that the Altoona company will bring their elegant steamer along with them. They will reach here by special train at 8¼ o'clock, a. m.

—The Association of Congregational Churches held its annual services in the Congregational church of this place commencing on Friday evening last and closing the following Monday evening. Very large audiences attended on the deliberations of the body. The ministers present were Rev. H. E. Thomas, D. D., of Pittsburgh; Rev. O. Owens, Birmingham; Rev. David Davis, Brady's Bend; Rev. J. Thomas, Frostburg, Md.; Rev. J. M. Thomas, Summit Hill; Rev. E. W. Jones, Johnstown; Rev. T. Edwards, Pittsburgh, South side; Rev. J. G. Thomas, north of Ebensburg.

—The Bedford county Republican convention met on Tuesday, in Bedford, and nominated Cessna for Congress and Elliott for State Senate. Cessna received 35 votes, as against 29 votes for Williams. Williams' friends, it seems, were not satisfied with the result, and withdrew from the convention and proceeded to run things on their own hook. They nominated the aforesaid Williams for Congress, and gave him authority to select his own conferees, and the presumption now is that things are not altogether as lovely in the radical camp as they would like to have us believe.

—We are sorry to learn of the severe, tho' we trust not fatal, injury of our good lady friend, Mrs. Ignatius Biter, of Munster tp., who was precipitated a distance of twenty odd feet, on Wednesday last, in consequence of the giving away of a ladder by which she was endeavoring to ascend from the upper floor in the barn to a loft overhead. She was precipitated clear through to the lower story, where she struck on her side and fractured several of her ribs, besides injuring if not breaking her hip-bone. Dr. Oatman, of this place, who is in attendance on the injured woman, informs us that her condition is somewhat critical, though he has strong hopes of her ultimate recovery.

—The following excellent ticket has been placed in nomination by the Democracy of Blair county: Assembly, Col. J. C. Everhart, of Martinsburg, and Dr. H. C. Christy, of Tyrone; District Attorney, A. V. Dively, of Altoona; Register and Recorder, Abraham Lingenfelter, of Hollidaysburg; County Treasurer, Christ Houser, of Altoona; County Commissioner, Alex. Carothers, of Catharine Township; County Auditor, Silas Maus, of Hollidaysburg; Poor Director, Joseph Riddle, of Frankstown; County Surveyor, Francis Cassiday, of Newry. Jesse R. Crawford was declared the choice of the convention for Congress, and Wm. C. Bayley, of Hollidaysburg, was elected Chairman of County Committee for the ensuing year.

—One of the most active, enterprising and whole-souled citizens of the goodly borough of Loretto, and consequently one of the most popular, is Mr. Andrew J. Christy. He has lived in that section nearly all his lifetime, and one and all who know him unite in confering upon him the title of *gentleman*. Mr. C. is a candidate for the nomination for Prothontary of Cambria county, and taking into consideration his own inherent merits, as well as the fact that he hails from a neighborhood that is noted for its adherence to Democratic principles, we trust that his claims to office will receive proper consideration at the hands of the convention that will meet here on the 21st instant. If nominated and elected, he will make one of the most careful custodians of the public interests that Cambria county has ever had.

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PRACTICAL FACTS.—When any organ or part of the body becomes diseased it gives out more than its accustomed share of particles from that part. These seperated particles are carried out of the body through the medium of the kidneys, and may, by chemical analysis and microscopic examination, be definitely ascribed to the precise locality whence they are derived.

These are practical facts, not merely of value in ordinary cases alone, but scientific men—Todd, Bennet, Queckot, and others—have placed on record numerous instances wherein the correct diagnosis in *obscure* cases depended *solely* upon these kind of investigations.

We ourselves, during an experience of over twenty years practice, have had many individual cases wherein the examination of the urinary secretion alone revealed the true nature of the disease after all the well known methods of the very best physicians of the country had signally failed.

When we propose to detect diseases by an examination of the urine alone, being prepared, as we are at our office, No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, with all the chemical and microscopic apparatus for testing it in the most scientific manner, we base our proposition *not* upon clairvoyance, spiritualism, hocus-pocus, or legerdemain, but upon the incontrovertible facts, and make our deductions in accordance with the immutable laws of *science*.

Indeed, it is these *facts* alone that give to our peculiar system its true value, that stamp it as a science. For that only is scientific which is based upon incontrovertible facts.

If we *fail* to detect the 'morbid conditions,' if any, or to determine the nature of the disease, or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, kidneys, womb, etc., there shall be no charge made.

Send us a vial of *morning* urine by *express* (*not by mail*), with name, age and P. O. address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines. DRS. OLDSHUE.
182 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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IRON CITY COLLEGE.—In calling attention to the advertisement, in another column, of this popular and successful school for the practical education of young men, we desire to state that on account of its admirable course of study and system of pracmirable business training it has become a universal favorite among business men everywhere, and secured for itself the most extensive patronage of any business college in the United States. To persons desirous of securing a thorough business education, we can safely say that the Iron City College possesses advantages not surpassed. The course of study pursued here is not only the most complete ever devised, but the principal members of the faculty have been connected with the institution for the past twenty years, and are men distinguished alike for their ability and long experience.

The Tunnel Hill Tragedy.

Trial of Patrick A. Burns for the Murder of Manus Patton.

Brief History of th Case and Full Report of the Trial—Verdict, "Not Guilty."

On Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the case of the Commonwealth *versus* Patrick A. Burns, the constable of Gallitzin borough, this county, against whom a "true bill" on the charge of murder had been returned by the Grand Jury a short time previous. The facts in this case have elicited such widespread attention and are endowed with so great a degree of importance to the general public, that we have deemed it proper to lay before our readers a full report of the trial.

COUNSEL.

The counsel for the Commonwealth were District Attorney Sechler, assisted by John Fenlon and S. S. Blair, Esqs. The defence was sustained by Messrs. Johnson, Linton, and Scanlan.

SELECTING THE JURY.

After twenty-one names had been drawn from the box, the following named gentlemen were chosen and duly sworn as

THE JURY.

Joseph Behe,
Clement Fresh,
Philip Thomas,
Philip Kearns,
John S. Luther,
Joseph Long,
James Shorthill,
James A. McKenzie,
Israel Goughnour,
George P. Stineman,
Wm. P. Gooderham,
Joseph S. Mardis.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE CASE.

Some time last fall, a young man named Francis Burk, a resident of Gallitzin, was shot at a number of times in that borough, but was not hurt. He imagined that one Manus Patton, a resident of Tunnel Hill, or one or more of his associates, were his assailants, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Patton, Joseph Murphy, John Bigler, and John Smith on the charge of assault with intent to kill. All of the defendants, except Bigler and Smith, immediately fled the country, and on the 16th of February following, at Argument Court, a process was ordered to be issued to the Sheriff for the arrest of the defendants. Constable Patrick A. Burns, of Gallitzin, was deputed to serve the warrant. Patton and Murphy returned to Tunnel Hill on or about June 11th, last, and on the 15th day of that month the constable, assisted by Michael Fitzharris, burgess of Gallitzin, undertook to serve the warrant. They ascended the Hill, which is in the near neighborhood of Gallitzin, some time that evening, and at what is known as the Picnic House succeeded in arresting Murphy and Bigler. Patton was in the near neighborhood at the time, but attempted to effect his escape by running. Constable Burns gave pursuit, and Patton refusing to stop when ordered, the officer discharged three barrels of his revolver at the fugitive. One of the shots took effect in Patton's thigh and another in his shoulder-blade, and the nature of these combined wounds was such that he lived only a very short time.

Smith was taken into custody the same evening, and he and Murphy and Bigler were brought hither that night, and were released on bail for their appearance at the current term of Court.

Constable Burns promptly surrendered himself into the custody of Hon. R. J. Lloyd, one of the Associate Judges, and on the Wednesday following the occurrence of this event was brought before his honor Judge Dean on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released in the sum of $3,000 bail.

THE OPENING.

At 4:45 o'clock the case was opened for the Commonwealth by District Attorney Sechler, who gave a brief summary of the facts expected to be elicited by the prosecution.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

JOHN BIGLER sworn.—Live on north side of Gallitzin, about 600 yards from the station; lived there in June last; Manus Patton, Neil Gilito, Jimmy Conway, Joseph Burns, John Callahan, John Smay, John Murphy, and several others were sitting on top of Tunnel Hill, at the Fair house; I was sitting in the middle of the road, south of the Fair house; at half-past 8 o'clock Constable Burns and Mr. Fitzharris came up there by the back road; some one said, "Here comes your man;" Manus was standing up at the time; when they were 10 or 15 yards distant from him, Manus started to run; as he was trying to jump over a fence, Burns fired and Manus fell off the top of the fence into the field; about midway in the field Burns fired again, when Manus sang out, "No more of that;" while running over another field a third shot was fired, and Manus fell into an alley-way and lay there. I was arrested at the same time on the same charge, and went down to where Manus was lying; Fitzharris asked Burns if he thought he was hurt; Burns said, "No, he is only 'foxing';" Burns then remarked that we had better take him away, and wanted me to help, but I wouldn't; they then dragged him down the lane a distance of about 40 yards; he never got up or spoke after I saw him there; while dragging him down the lane we met two women, who asked who that was; Burns replied that it was Manus Patton. The distance between Burns and Patton when the latter started to run was from 10 to 15 yards; when the first shot was fired they were about 10 yards apart; Patton ran about 20 yards before the second shot was fired, with Burns 8 or 10 yards behind him; Patton was on top of the fence when the third shot was fired, and Burns was about 4 yards from him at the time; Patton ran slower after the first shot than before and about the same after the second shot. This was in Cambria county, some time in June last. Patton was breathing when I saw him lying in the lane; don't know that he died there, as I left before he was dead; believe he was taken home. While lying in the lane, he was examined by Burns and Fitzharris, who found a wound or hole in his shoulder; saw blood on his face and shirt; Burns and Fitzharris went to get a board or something to carry him home on; left nobody to watch him.

Cross-examined—Burns was constable at Gallitzin at that time; he came on our party from the side next Blair county; Joseph Murphy saw him first, and said, "There comes your man;" Patton was standing up at the time and all the rest of us were sitting down; didn't hear Burns say "halt" or "stop." After they had crossed the fence Burns was between Patton and me; it was after night-fall; Patton was a stout, active man. I was arrested on the same warrant. Fitzharris asked Burns whether he *had* him (meaning Patton); Burns was standing over Patton when Fitzharris and I got there; examined while in the lane to see if he was wounded; they then asked me to help remove the body; I refused; they caught him by the shoulders and dragged him some distance; they held him up, his legs only touching the ground; I walked alongside; they carried him some 40 yards, and then went to get some means to take him home, or possibly to the lock-up. I was 60 to 65 yards distant from Patton at the third fire; it was not dark. Could not positively tell how much Burns gained on Patton; can only guess at the distance; Patton was on the fence at the time of the first shot; Burns had to cross the fence to pursue him. Patton probably ran because he knew that Burns was a constable and had a warrant for his arrest.

In chief—Am positive that Burns gained on Patton after the first fire; the latter fell off the fence into the field after the first fire; Burns didn't shoot the second time till Patton started to run again. Could see from where I was standing down to the lane; Burns was about 30 yards distant from Murphy when the latter said "there comes your man;" Patton could not run very well after the first shot. I was arrested at the time, but saw no warrant for my arrest; Mr. Fitzharris arrested me; saw no warrant in the possession of Mr. Burns.

Re-cross-examined—Patton was at Gallitzin for a couple of days prior to this occurrence; he had been absent from the county six or seven months before then. Mind when Burk was shot at; Patton left shortly after that, and did not return until about two days before the attempt to arrest him.

Re-direct—Patton was at church the Sunday before, openly and without any attempt at concealment; don't know whether Burns was at church that day or not.

DR. R. DEVEREAUX sworn.—Am a practising physician at Summit, Cambria county; made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased about dark of the evening following his death; he had received two shots, one under the left shoulder, in the arm-pit, from behind, and one in the right leg, above the knee, also from behind. The wounds were produced by pistol shots with about No. 2 cartridges. The wound in the knee shattered the bone and divided the artery. Think Patton could not have run after receiving that wound. The other wound was between the fifth and sixth ribs, the ball traveling upward; it was necessarily fatal, for it divided the artery and veins, and caused extravasation of blood. If Patton ran after receiving the wound in the leg, he must have ran lame. The wound in the knee would have produced death unless prompt attention was paid to it.

To the Court—The ball flattened itself on the bone, shattering the bone somewhat.

Cross-examined—With a wound in the shoulder, similar to the one described, a man might be able to run one hundred yards or so.

JOHN SMITH sworn.—Was near Gallitzin on the 15th of June last, in company with John Bigler, Manus Patton, and others; did not see Burns until he hallooed at Patton; when he hallooed Patton started to run; Burns said, "You're too late now, Manus;" saw Burns fire a shot at Patton while the latter was on the fence; he was about five yards from him; Patton fell off the fence after the shot was fired; Burns stood still until Patton go tup and started to run, when he jumped the fence and ran after him. About 20 yards inside the fence the second shot was fired; Manus said, "Th t's enough of that;" don't know where he was when the third shot was fired; couldn't see distinctly; don't know where either of them was when the last shot was fired; didn't go down to the lane. Saw Manus at church the Sunday before; didn't see Burns.

Cross-examined—Was pretty well acquainted with Patton; he was a stout young man, but not very active. Knew Burns was constable of Gallitzin. Patton was standing up at the time Burns approached; didn't hear Murphy say "here comes your man." I board in Blair county; so did Patton at the time. Picnic house is 300 yards from the Blair county line. Patton ran in a southward direction; Burns gained on Patton by taking a shorter route; was not talking to Patton when Burns came up.

The hour of 6 o'clock having arrived, the jury was placed in charge of two officers, with instructions that no communication between themselves and others should be had, and the Court adjourned until 8 o'clock next morning.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court convened at 8 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN MURPHY called and sworn.—Was at Tunnel Hill on the occasion of the shooting. Burns is a car inspector, and inspected cars about 8 o'clock in the evening; the Fair house is some 300 or 400 yards from where the cars are inspected; heard Burns say to Patton, "you're too late," or "you're not off;" Patton was absent from Gallitzin from the time of the Burk shooting case up to within a few days of his death; it was not quite dark that evening.

NEIL GILLIN sworn.—The mail train reaches Gallitzin at 20 minutes of 8 o'clock. [The rest of the evidence of this witness was simply corroborative of facts previously elicited.]

PATRICK RILEY and JOHN CALLAHAN were called and sworn, but their testimony revealed no new facts.

ANTHONY M'CUE sworn.—Saw Patton the Wednespay before the killing; saw the body of Patton lying in the lane; there was nobody with it except his brother John and myself; afterwards Burns came; asked him why they left Manus lying that way, with his head down hill; he said that he had come to take him, dead or alive, and was going to do it; I helped to take Patton home; he lived in Blair county, a quarter of a mile away, or thereabout.

JOHN PATTON (a brother of Manus Patton), sworn.—Found the body of my brother in the lane after he had been shot; he was lying about half way down the lane; he was dead; he was lying on the broad of his back, with his head down hill, and his coat off and pulled across his breast; saw Manus at the Tunnel Hill from the Wednesday before the killing every day; he was at church the Sunday before he was killed; saw Burns at church the same day, at about 10½ o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—Manus lived in Blair county; he slept at his mother's house every night after he came back, except the first night, when he slept at Antony McCue's hotel.

JOHN MURPHY recalled.—(Map of locality shown. Identified as correct, and accepted as explanatory of his testimony.)

JAMES KEENAN sworn.—Live in Gallitzin; on Saturday evening before the killing was talking with Burns on Tunnel Hill; Patton and Gallagher passed down the hill; Burns asked me who they were; told him, when he said they had better keep "close quarters;" shortly afterwards told Patton what Burns had said; told it out loud, so that all might hear, this in the neighborhood of the Fair grounds.

JOHN BIGLER recalled.—Had a conversation with Burns about a month after the writ of *habeas corpus* had been applied for in his case and he had been released on bail; he said to me that what I swore to on that hearing was true; I then swore that Burns did not command Patton to *halt*.

The Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENSE.

The case for the defense was opened by Col. John P. Linton, who briefly indicated the character of the testimony that would be adduced in vindication of the defendant.

The record in the case of the Commonwealth *versus* Manus Patton and others, F. M. Burk, of Gallitzin, prosecutor, charging assault with intent to kill, was offered in evidence. The Quarter Sessions docket of Cambria county having a bearing on the foregoing case, and the process for the arrest of the accused, were also in evidence.

HERMAN BAUMER sworn—Am Sheriff of Cambria county. (The warrant deputizing Constable Burns to arrest Manus Patton and others, charged as aforesaid, were shown and identified.)

MICHAEL FITZHARRIS sworn.—Live in Gallitzin; am burgess of that borough. (This witness testified that he received the process for the arrest of Patton and others from the hands of Sheriff Baumer, and delivered the same to Constable Burns). Was present when the arrest was made; Burns was a car inspector; a train arrived at Gallitzin at 8.21 o'clock that (Monday) evening; he inspected the wheels; shortly afterwards he and I went up to Tunnel Hill; at the east end of the Fair house met Ed. Patton; said "good evening" and walked on; found a crowd sitting on the road; remarked to Burns that that was a pretty large crowd; recognized Manus Patton amongst them; when we advanced, he ran in a southerly direction; Burns said, "Manus, you're too late—stop," as Manus jumped over the fence Burns fired a pistol; Burns also jumped over the fence; Patton was then 25 or 30 yards ahead, and apparently gaining ground; after the two had run some distance, heard another shot; heard the third shot, but couldn't recognize the parties across the field; I then hallooed to Burns, "Have you got him?" adding, "I will be around there in a minute;" meantime had arrested one of the other parties. I then went to the alley; when I got there, asked if Manus was hurt; Burns said he thought he wasn't hurt much; we raised him and examined him; found blood on him; Burns took hold of one arm and I of the other, and we carried him about 100 feet, when, finding him too heavy, we laid him down and went for a board; tried to carry him on that; a large crowd had by this time assembled; I said it would be better to leave him be until we could see what was best to be done; afterwards allowed them to take him home, with the understanding that the inquest on the body should be held inside Cambria county; this about 9 o'clock at night. (Draft of locality shown, and route traversed while going to and from Tunnel Hill explained). It was a dark night; there was no moon; after the shooting, heard Patton's brother say, "You've killed Manus;" Burns replied, "It's done now and cannot be helped." Remember the attempt to shoot Burk on the 21st of October last; Patton left Cambria county shortly after that affair.

Cross-examined—Burns deputized me to go along with him to Tunnel Hill and assist him in arresting Patton; he said we might find him up at the Fair house.

In chief—Burns and Patton were personally acquainted; never knew of any difficulty existing between them.

PETER RISBIN sworn.—Knew Patton; saw him twice after his return; saw him that Monday evening; told him that there was a warrant out for him; said he knew it—that Burns had sent him word to that effect.

PATRICK SMITH sworn.—Saw Patton the Sunday before his death; told him I understood there was a warrant for his arrest in the hands of the constable; he said he knew that was so, and added that he thought Burns wouldn't shoot him and couldn't run him down.

Cross-examined—Heard on Saturday evening that there was a warrant for Patton's arrest.

In chief—(The defence proposed to put in evidence that on the night before the alleged murder, the deceased stated to witness on being informed that a warrant for his arrest was in the hands of the constable, that he could run faster than the constable, and that he didn't think the constable would shoot him, and that the next morning, the morning of the day of the killing, witness communicated this conversation to the constable. Ruled out by the Court and a bill of exceptions filed).

PATRICK KEENAN sworn.—Was at the Fair ground that Monday evening; saw Patton between 6 and 7 o'clock; think Joseph Murphy was with him

MICH'L FITZHARRIS recalled.—(Draft of the localities referred to in the testimony submitted and sworn to as being corect.)

WM. H. SECHLER, Esq., District Attorney, sworn.—On the morning of the 15th of June last, I was called on by Mr. Burns; was called on in the capacity of a public official; Burns said that while attempting to arrest Patton, he had shot the latter; he desired to surrender himself to the law, providing he had done anything wrong; we had some more conversation, but this was the purport of it. I took Burns to Judge Lloyd, who directed him to place himself in the hands of the Sheriff; the hearing was had the following day; Burns placed himself in the hands of the Sheriff.

CHARLES O'DONNELL, Deputy Sheriff, sworn.—Have heard the testimony of District Attorney Sechler; Burns surrendered himself to me, in the absence of the Sheriff, and remained in my custody until released on the writ of *habeas corpus*.

MICH'L FITZHARRIS recalled.—(The defense proposed to prove by this witness that Patton was not of good character; that he had several times before attempted to escape arrest for a criminal offense, and that in this case he had threatened to inflict bodily harm on any one who would attempt to arrest him. Objected to, and objection sustained. Bill of exceptions filed.) The witness stands aside.

An almanac for the year A. D. 1874 was offered in evidence.

MICH'L FITZHARRIS recalled.—Knew Patton; he was about 23 to 24 years old; he was strong, active man; have known Burns about 17 months; he is a resident of Gallitzin, and has always borne a good character.

Cross-examined—Never had occasion to test Patton's strength or activity.

PETER RISBIN recalled.—Knew Patton; he was a strong young man; have known Burns 17 years; he was a good and upright citizen.

R. J. TROY sworn.—Knew Patton; he appeared to be a stout, active young man; have known Burns 17 or 18 years; he is a man of family, and resides in Gallitzin; his character is and so long as I have known him has been beyond reproach.

GRIFFITH BOHNER affirmed.—(Draft of locality shown.) This draft was made by me, from actual measurement; knew Patton; he was a pretty fine looking man, and fleet of foot; Burns has always borne a good character.

John J. Troxell, Francis J. Parrish, Josiah M. Christy, Patrick Keenan, Thomas Bradley, Cornelius McCloskey, George Myers, John T. Storm, John Callihan, George Bertram, Samuel Craig, J. H. Gilson, Charles Selvidge, Dr. R. Devereaux, Capt. D. Bradley, Jacob Gainor, James McCloskey, J. M. Thompson, Jas. Maher, Matthew Connery, F. J. Christy, Joseph Miller, and George Gutwalt were severally called and testified to the uniform good character of Burns. Some of these witnesses had been companions-in-arms with the accused in the late war, but a majority of them were his near neighbors in domestic life, and their acquaintanceship with him extended over a period ranging from one to twenty years.

JOHN T. STORM sworn.—Patton was a middling active man; know this to be a fact, for I once had a warrant for him and when I tried to serve the same on him he outran me.

Cross-examined—The warrant for Patton in this case was for threats uttered and for having burned some lumber. He afterwards surrendered himself into my custody.

The Quarter Sessions docket of Cambria county was offered in evidence, to show the fact that Burns was a legally elected constable of Gallitzin borough at the time of the homicide.

An almanac for 1874, showing that the sun set at 7:33 p. m. and the moon rose at 9:27 p. m. on June 15th, was put in evidence.

At 3:15 o'clock the defense rested, and the evidence closed.

THE ARGUMENTS.

Mr. Fenlon, of counsel for the prosecution, made the opening address to the jury. He spoke for one hour, and was followed by Mr. Johnston, for the defense. This gentleman spoke until 5:30 o'clock, when Court adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court met at 8 o'clock, a. m., when Col. Linton proceeded to address the jury for the defense. He spoke for over an hour, and was followed by Mr. Blair, who summed up for the Commonwealth. At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's address, his Honor Judge Dean charged the jury, reviewing the evidence in the case, and explaining, at length, the principles of law as applicable to the same. It was an able, exhaustive, and impartial effort, but inasmuch as we have been promised a copy for publication next week, we will not further refer to it now.

THE VERDICT.

At 1:15 p. m., the Court House bell rang, and in a few minutes the hall of justice was crowded with anxious spectators. The jury filed into the box, and a silence like that of the grave ensued till the Prothonotary asked—"Gentlemen of the jury, in the case of the Commonwealth against Patrick A. Burns, how do you find, guilty or not guilty?"

"NOT GUILTY!"

was the response, and Patrick A. Burns emerged from the bar at which he was on trial for his life, or at least his liberty, without blame or blemish attached to him either as a man or an officer of the law.

OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Previous to the taking up of the above reported case, the following causes on the criminal calendar were disposed of:

Com'th vs. Manus Patton, John Kilduff *alias* John Sloan, Jos. Murphy, John Bigler *alias* Kehoe, James Smith and James Nihil.—Indictment, assault and battery, with intent to kill. Murphy, Bigler and Smith plead "not guilty," and in the case of the latter a *nolle prosequi* was entered by leave of Court. Patton being dead and Kilduff not arrested, Murphy and Bigler were placed on trial and acquitted by the jury.

Com'th vs. Andrew Englehart—fornication and bastardy; Lucinda Claycomb, prosecutrix. Defendant enters bail for his appearance next term.

Com'th vs. Wm. Smay and Com'th vs. Francis and David Smay—cross suits for assault and battery. Not guilty, but the costs to be paid by defendants in equal proportions and William to pay a fine of $1 and Francis a fine of $5, in addition.

Com'th vs. Jos. W. L. Gallagher—assault and battery, with intent to commit rape; Elizabeth Ounkst, prosecutrix. This was one of the most disgusting cases ever brought to trial, but, alas for fallen humanity, there were none present to disgust, at least not among the spectators. The state of morals in a certain part of White township, if this case may be taken as a criterion, is at a very low ebb indeed. Verdict, not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs.

Com'th vs. Wm. Condon—fornication and bastardy; Elizabeth Weakland, prosecutrix. Deft not appearing, his recognizance was forfeited.

Com'th vs. Matthew Burns and Henry Spiers—arson. Defendants plead guilty and submit. Sentenced to to the House of Refuge.

Com'th vs. P. J. Braddock—fornication and bastardy; Mrs. Tillie Jones, prosecutrix. Defendant plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay the lying-in expenses and $1 per week for seven years for the support of the infant, with the usual bond that the child should not become a charge on the county during that time.

Com'th vs. John McGraw, Honora Paulus, and John White—burglary and larceny. Jury find defendants guilty, but recommend the latter, on account of his youth, to the mercy of the Court. Not yet sentenced.

Com'th vs. John B. Junkin—fornication and bastardy; Mary E. Nagle, prosecutrix. District Attorney enters a *nol. pros.* on payment of costs by defendant.

Com'th vs. Charles McGough—assault and battery; John Harkey, prosecutor. Disposed of as above.

Com'th vs. Evan Michaels—assault and battery, Mary Isenberg prosecutrix—and Com'th vs. Wm. Bradley—same offense, James Henry prosecutor—were also disposed of as above.

Com'th vs. Thomas Bradley—arson; John Porter, prosecutor. Grand Jury return "not a true bill," and that the prosecutor pay the costs.

The cases of D. S. Dunmire, fraud and embezzlement, Ellen Varley, threatening to burn property of C. A. McGonigle, and John O'D. McMullen, fornication and bastardy, were all continued until December term.

Ellen Varley, whose case is erroneously reported as continued, was sent to the Poor House—insane.

PRESENTMENT OF GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, after inspecting the Court House, Poor House, and Jail, made the following report:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County.—The Grand Inquest, inquiring in and for the body of said county, respectfully present: That in the discharge of their duties they have visited the public buildings, and report as follows:

The County Prison is in an excellent condition, in that it is kept scrupulously clean, and no complaints have been made to us by any of the inmates. The condition of the jail, the several wards, and the adjacent grounds, reflect great credit on Sheriff Baumer and his lady.

This morning we visited the County Poor House in a body and found everything connected with that institution in good order. The steward and matron are entitled to our commendation for the condition of the building. The inmates seem well cared for in every respect, and none of them made any complaints to the Grand Inquest.

We have also inspected the County Court House, with the various offices, vaults, etc., therein contained, and feel it our duty to *condemn* the same; and in our opinion the new offices now contemplated to be built for the use of the county officers should not be built, and that in their stead a new Court House, with county offices vaults etc., should be built, sufficiently large and secure for the increasing business of the county.

A. WALTERS, Foreman.
Ebensburg, Sept. 9, 1874.

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THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND STEINWAY PIANOS.—The Messrs. Steinway & Sons have just turned out their thirty-one thousandth Piano.

The stupendous success of this firm is owing to their great and patented inventions in piano fortes—rendering them the most perfect and durable pianos the world ever saw. One can tell the Steinway from the ordinary common trash as far as it can be heard. Then they outlast any two pianos of other makers. A nineteen-year old Steinway, owned by Mrs. Florence Kramer, of this city, is, to-day, as good as ever. Moreover the prices are not higher than those of other makers—the sole agents—Kleber & Bro., being determined to sell at the smallest possible advance. From $450 to $1,000 will buy a fine Steinway. No person of sense, rich or poor, should waste their money on inferior goods, so long as the Steinway is within easy reach. Hundreds of persons thus bitten have, after two or three years' use, gladly made a sacrifice and exchanged their shoddy pianos for the Steinways. In addition, the Messrs. Kleber & Bro. sell the popular Boston Pianos of Hallet & Cumston for half price. An $800 piano for $400, a $600 for $300, and so forth. The Great Burdett Organ also can be found at Kleber's, 122 Wood street. A single hearing will cause the listener to reject all other organs and buy the Burdett in preference. The best and cheapest instruments can be had only at H. Kleber & Bros., on Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—*Chronicle*, Aug. 15.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

California Correspondence.

CRESSEY STATION, Merced Co., Cal.,
August 27, 1874.

DEAR FREEMAN—Permit me to pay my respects to "Independent," the author of the following, which I find in the last issue of your paper received:

"I think 'Rob Roy' tells some big California stories sometimes. Shearing a sheep in six minutes is rather too rapid a process for anything short of a streak of lightning to perform."

Now I think nothing of being called a liar, for I am used to that, although I never wilfully told a lie in all my life, but a *mild insinuation* that I am lying wounds me to the heart. One could not expect that a man who farms ten acres, hauls his harvest in on a half-sled, feeds his horses on straw, threshes ten bushels of wheat in a day, and who has not heard the news of Noah's flood yet—I say one could not expect that a man of that stamp could believe in the wonders of this progressive age; and yet there is now on this ranch a sheep-shearer who says he can shear one hundred and twenty-five (125) sheep in a day, and he don't require it to be a very good day for sheep-shearing either, or that he can shear any sheep in the State in six minutes, or fleece any sheep in Taylor township in *five* minutes. And that you may know that this is not mere braggadocia, just look at the shears they do it with, an idea of which may be gathered from the following which I clip from the *Morning Call* of a late date:

Charles Crocker, of Sacramento, was last week presented with a pair of scissors, the blades of which are three feet long and resemble a couple of immense cavalry sabres joined.

Why, the fact is, "Independent" couldn't lift a pair of California shears. Of course he will say that that is a lie too, and that this is another one:

Rufus Clark, known as "Potato Clark," has 180 acres of potatoes which will probably produce 25,000 to 30,000 bushels.

That is the way business is done here.

I saw a notice in the Merced *Tribune* the other day in regard to a man living near Stockton who threshed 5,771 bushels of wheat in a day. I sent the slip to some paper either in your county or Westmoreland. But, speaking of lies, here is another one:

The Parrott Grant, Butte county, produced 33,000 sacks of wheat this season. It is the intention of Mr. Parrott to ship his grain direct to Liverpool himself.

As a sack holds 2¼ bushels, this would be 75,000 bushels of wheat, or seven hundred and fifty hundred bushels. And Mr. Parrott is not much of a farmer neither. Here is another lie:

The church property of San Francisco is valued at upwards of $6,000,000, of which the Catholics own more than one-half.

The church property of Taylor township is valued at $600. Isn't that a *Slug-er?*

Candidly speaking, I wrote nothing but the truth about *sheep*, yet of course it was natural for some *relative* to correct what he thought was a slander on his race. But it was not a slander (*in a horn*), but the truth, and the worst of it is, the poor sheep can't help it.

Everything is done here on a grand scale. There must be 650,000 bushels of wheat threshed here every day, or people would never get done threshing; and everything else is in like proportion.

We have big timber out here too, but I do not wish to hinge my veracity on big timber. I tell the truth, however, when I say that a day's work clipping is *one hundred* sheep, or one in six minutes. Why I even knew a man to make $6,000 in six minutes, or $1,000 a minute, in the *fleecing* business, and his entire outlay or investment was only three little bits of pasteboard, costing about one bit. More than that, there is a man out here, a neighbor of ours, who *swallows a sheep* every week.

SIX MORE LIES.

The public school in Esmeralda district, Solano county, has been closed for several months, owing to the fact that the trustees have been unable to procure a teacher.

Up to Sunday last forty-one cars of California fruit had been forwarded to the East since July 18th. During the same period last year the shipments were only half that amount.

F. B. Crane, of Marysville, realized $2,825.50 for the first car-load of pears and plums shipped this season to New York. The plums were not wrapped, and did not arrive in good order. Had they been in good condition the car-load would have brought $3,000.

We were shown last week (says the Hamboldt *Register* of Aug. 21st) a specimen of mammoth barley, grown on Charley Woods' ranch, in Pleasant Valley. He raised a ton of barley this year from sixty pounds of seed.

Last Tuesday some boards were torn from one side of Mrs. Wozencraft's house, at San Bernardina, when there was disclosed from three to four hundred pounds of beautiful fresh honey, which had been stored there by some thrifty bees.

J. M. Culp, of Colusa, says the *Sun*, has taken up a spring on the Bartlett road, the properties of which are rather peculiar. It will take out grease spots from the finest fabrics without altering in the least the color. The most delicate ribbon may be made as greasy and dirty as possible, and this water will in a moment take it all out, leaving the ribbon as bright as ever. It will take freckles off the face, dandruff from the head, or do anything of that sort. It is Mr. Culp's intention to bottle the water and offer it for sale.

Yours, &c., ROB ROY.

P. S. I have seen "crabs" out here that can pull more than any six horses in Taylor township. That is not *a lie*, though it may be *Elg*.

◆

Communication.

SUMMERHILL, Sept. 2, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN—*Dear Sir:* I see in a late issue of your worthy sheet a communication which I presume was intended as a reply to "Uncle Sam's" letter, and which I am sorry to say is devoid of everything but misrepresentation and a shameful perversion of facts; but as I do not propose to occupy more of your valuable space than I can possibly help, I will not attempt a reply to all of his vague and no doubt very sarcastic assertions, if it could only be discovered where the sarcasm comes in.

In regard to the church house in our quiet and peace-loving village, I desire to say once for all that the house was built for the use of the Lutheran denomination, with the union proviso that other sects should have the liberty of worshiping therein when not occupied by the Lutherans. With this understanding everything moved on quietly and satisfactorily until in an evil hour a few "rebs" from South Fork sowed the seeds of discord in our midst, thereby creating some dissatisfaction among a portion of our people. With an earnest desire to promote peace and good will among all, our worthy school directors thereupon leased the school house in this place to those who were dissatisfied with the church arrangement. By this means peace and order was once more established in our midst, and nothing occurred to again mar the prevailing harmony until a few weeks ago the school board, for several good and substantial reasons, declined to rent the school house any longer for religious purposes. Hence it was that a few of the citizens of this place and vicinity, without regard to denominational distinctions, including one or two of the school directors themselves, joined together and erected another neat little church building (of which mention has already been made by your correspondent "C. & H.") for the use of all who desired to worship God therein.

Permit me to say just here, however, that during all this time and up to the present, as it will be in the future, the Lutheran church door was open to all who came to worship God within its walls. It was built as a union church and is union still; and had it not been for a few rebellious spirits at South Fork there would never have been any cause for dissension on this question.

"Demetrius" also boasts very loudly of secession and how much better they fare now on the tax question, etc., than they did under the old order of things; but I have it from some of the best citizens of South Fork, who would gladly return to the union, that their taxes have been nearly thribbled under the new dispensation. These are facts based on *figures that won't lie.*

"Demetrius" talks very fluently about Washington having been a secessionist, which isno doubt true to a certain extent, but his secession sentiments were far from being of that stamp which the South Fork rebels indulge in. He favored and fought for secession from a foreign and tyrannical government that had no right to demand obedience when it refused to grant the right of representation, and the grand result of such secession sentiments as he entertained is to be found in the fact that this vast country was thereby made and has long continued to be the home of the brave and the land of the free. When the South Fork secessionists, some of whose characters, if depicted on a blackboard, could be whitewashed with a piece of charcoal—when they, I say, accomplish anything that will bear the least possible comparison with the grand work which Washington and his compatriots accomplished in their secession, it will be time enough to hold him up as their great exemplar.

As I find nothing else in "Demetrius's" long drawn out communication worth wasting ink and paper in replying to, I will "let up" on him and pay my respects, very briefly, to my rebellious nephew, "B. E. R.," who evidently had one of his toes very badly pinched, if we may judge by the way he stamps about and pricks up his ears as if in mortal pain. I think, however, like an old man said of his son, that he is a very dutiful boy, because he didn't hit me after knocking me down.

My dear nephew intimates that I am wrong about the South Fork Sabbath School report. Well all I have to say on that subject is that I had my information from one of the most reliable citizens of South Fork, and if he was mistaken or misinformed I am in the same boat.

In conclusion, I would advise my rebellious nephew, who says nothing else worthy of a reply, to come back to his dear old uncle, and learn to behave himself in the future and refrain from meddling in other people's business. UNCLE SAM.

OBITUARY.

JONES.—Died, in this place, on Tuesday evening last, Mrs. ANN JONES, relict of the late Thos. M. Jones, aged 54 years.

HYMENEAL.

MILLER—BYRNE.—Married, at Carrolltown, on the 8th inst., by Rev. Raymond, O. S. B., Mr. JOHN MILLER and Miss SUSAN BYRNE, both of Susquehanna township.

WEAKLAND—HENRY.—Married, at St. Augustine, Sept. 8th, by Rev. Thos. McEnrue, Mr. LUKE WEAKLAND, of Susquehanna township, and Miss BRIDGET HENRY, of Chest Springs.

ACCOUNT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the second and final account of H. KINKEAD, Esq., Assignee of JOHN J. GLASS, of Allegheny township, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the next Argument Court for confirmation unless cause be shown to the contrary.
By the Court. J. K. HITE, Protonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 9, 1874.-3t.

ACCOUNT NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the first and partial account of WM. B. BONACKER, Esq., Assignee of JOHN B. GEARHART, of Johnstown borough, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the next Argument Court for confirmation unless cause is shown to the contrary. By the Court.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 9, 1874.-3t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JAMES FARREN, dec'd.
Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of James Farren, late of the township of Washington, county of Cambria, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned by the proper authority. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY FARREN, Administratrix.
F. C. O'HARRA, Administrator.
Washington Twp., Sept. 11, 1874.-6t.

LAMB'S KNITTING MACHINE

IS the ONLY Machine that can knit all sizes of work, and narrow and widen it; that can shape and COMPLETE, without hand-finishing, seamless Hosiery, Gloves and Mittens, or knit them in ALL SIZES; or knit Ribbed, Double and Fancy stitches for Underwear, Jackets, Shawls, Scarfs, etc. It knits over 25 different Garments. Over 100 per cent. Profit in Manufacturing Knit Goods. The Farmer trebles the value of his Wool by converting it into Knit Goods. Women make $5 a day with it. Agents wanted. Send stamp for Samples of work and REDUCED Price List. Address LAMB KNITTING MACHINE CO., 588 West Fifth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron City College
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The most complete institution in the United States for the thorough, practical education of the young and middle aged man, having the largest patronage and the best facilities for instruction of any business college in existence.

Students Received at any Time.

For circulars giving full information as to course of study, method of instruction, necessary expenses, etc., address, J. C. SMITH, A. M.,
[9-11.-2m.] Principal.

STATEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS with the Collector and Treasurer of Gallitzin Township School District for the year ending June 1st, 1874:

F. J. PARRISH, Collector,—Dr.

To amount of Duplicate		$1,457.58
Cr.		
To amount of exonerations	$ 57.69	
" " paid Treasurer	1,315.99	—$1,373.68
Balance due Township from Collector		$ 83.91

JOHN J. TROXELL, Treasurer,—Dr.

To am't cash at last settlement	$ 378.25	
" State appropriation	174.00	
" am't from Allegheny Twp	55.90	
" " Col'r C. O'Hagan	48.51	
" " of Election rents	9.00	
" " for copy-books sold	6.01	
" " fines (Burns and others)	[illegible]	
" " from Col'r F. J. Parrish	1,315.99	—$1,991.60
Cr.		
By Orders lifted		$1,989.16
Balance in hands of Treasurer		$ 2.44
Due Township from Col'r F. J. Parrish		83.91
" from Allegheny Twp. for tuition		55.90
Cash with Treasurer and claims due Twp.		$ 142.25

The School Directors of Gallitzin Township having examined the above accounts, find them to be correct as presented in the foregoing statement.
MAT. DIGNAN, President.
CHARLES HUNTER, Secretary. [9-11.-6t.]

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1874:

SECOND WEEK.

The County of Cambria	vs.	O'Friel.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Kennedy.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Anna.
The County of Cambria	vs.	M'Clelland.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Bloch.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Berg.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Farren.
The County of Cambria	vs.	Lilly.
Little et. al	vs.	Kerr et. al.
Stroup	vs.	Carpenter.
Brown & Co.	vs.	Barnhart et. al.
Hipps	vs.	Harter.
Heslop	vs.	Heslop.
Cambria Iron Company	vs.	Christy et. al.
Burns & Smucker	vs.	Fisher, garnishee.
Hopkins et. al	vs.	Douglass et. al.
O'Donnell et. al	vs.	Arble.
Hipps & Lloyd	vs.	Harter.
Gallaher	vs.	Gallaher.
O'Leary	vs.	Campbell.
Gallagher	vs.	Gallagher.
Williams	vs.	Lloyd.
Hughan	vs.	Penn'a Rail Road Co.
Cravers	vs.	McAleer.
Burgoon's executor	vs.	Burk's executor.
Sharbaugh	vs.	Penn'a Rail Road Co.
Burgoon's executor	vs.	Burk.
Brooks & Hawks	vs.	Christy.
Herrod	vs.	Griffith.
Hughes	vs.	Makin.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 10, 1874.

UPHOLSTERING.—Having located permanently in this place, (at the Carriage Shop of D. M. Chute,) the undersigned desires to inform the people of Northern Cambria and parts adjacent that he is prepared to do all kind of UPHOLSTERING, such as trimming carriages, buggies and other vehicles, upholstering sofas, chairs, ottomans, bedding, etc., and in fact doing all work in that line. Old articles of furniture, vehicles, etc., made as good as new in this particular, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. Charges moderate and work attended to promptly. FELIX WEBER.
Ebensburg, July 31, 1874.-3m.*

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the manufacture of sawed shingles, under the firm name of J. E. NEASON & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. MCGOUGH withdrawing therefrom. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same name as heretofore.
JAS. E. NEASON,
WM. MCGOUGH,
JOHN MCMULLEN.
Clearfield Twp., Aug. 5, 1874.

LETTING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Pa., until MONDAY, SEPT. 21st, 1874, at 12 o'clock, M., for the erection of a Building for County Offices. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Commissioners' Office. The Commissioners' reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
W. D. MCCLELLAND, }
A. ANNA, } Commissioners.
M. CAMPBELL. }
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Aug. 28, 1874.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of JOHN MISEL, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of John Misel, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
THOMAS MISEL, Administrator.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 4, 1874.-6t.*

ENGINE FOR SALE.—One new ENGINE, cylinder 12x20 inches. Price low. Address W. H. NIVLING & CO.,
Founders and Machinists,
Aug. 14.-tf. Tyrone, Pa.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..........WM. H. SECHLER.
SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
[9-18.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

The Forthcoming Potato Crop.

It is worth the effort of some statistician to compute the amount of wealth added to the community through the influence of the agricultural newspapers, and the immense amount of human misery and want which it guards against and turns away. When the potato disease appeared in England, some thirty years ago, the result was starvation to thousands of people. There were no agricultural papers as we now understand them, if indeed there be any even now of the popular character, reaching almost every farmer's home, that America presents. No one knew anything of potato diseases or diseases of any kind; no one knew or had any idea of the approach of disaster; and when it come it was all lose—no one was prepared with an extra crop to supply any deficiency.

Such an event as a great famine like that which followed in Ireland, and to some extent in England, on the failure of the potato, is impossible in these days of agricultural literature. There is no better illustration of this than in the history of the Colorado potato-beetle, and the prospects of the crop to-day. Thousands and thousands of bushels of potatoes have been destroyed, or at least would have been raised, that were not, solely on account of the existence of this insect plague; and yet the price of potatoes has not materially increased during the past twenty years. As trouble originates it is made known and discussed by the agricultural press, its cause and cure exposed and large quantities planted in the uninfected districts, to take the place of those likely to be destroyed. In this way the equilibrium is maintained, prices kept at near uniform standard, and absolute want kept away.

The potatto crop of the present season is also a capital illustration of these truths. The information so widely spread of the advance of the insect, has led to an immense planting in some of the eastern States. The northern seaboard States, usually plant large quantities of these roots, as the facilaties for cheap water transportation is a great advantage over the planting far in the interior. But this year, as we have on good authority, there has been much more land given to potatoes than there has boen for some years, in spite of the dry weather experienced in many districts, which somewhat injured the crop, and the complete loss by insects in others, the prospects are, that the market will be as well filled as ever next season, and there will be no material increase in price. It is of course to soon to tell yet how much, if at all, the crop will suffer from the rot, as this when it comes, makes its appearance later in the season; but so far as the foliage has been unusually healthy, and the indications of probable disease of this character very slight.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

◆

EXTRAORDINARY PROPHECIES.—A German paper publishes the following prophecies of the Monk Tranquil Wolfgang, who died at Munich in 1873:

1874. Strengthening the Spanish Republic. Dissatisfaction in France. General armament in Italy. A new chief government in France. Death of Pius IX.

1875. War between Italy and France. The Italian army besieges Paris. Defeat of the French army. Italian occupation of Algiers. National plebiscitum in Corsica, Nice, and Savoy. Inundation of Austria.

1876. Paris surrenders in March. Ratification of peace in Corsica. Nice and Savoy and Corsica incorporated with Italy. Revolution in Spain and fall of the government The pestilence in Russia. Prince Fritz German emperor. Revolution in England.

1877. Communism and famine in France and Spain. European Congress in Rome. The new Pope reconciled with Italy. General armament in Europe. France divided into four States. Inundations and hurricanes in Italy. Great cold in Germany.

1878. A new European Congress in Berlin. Death of Queen Victoria. New government in Spain. The Christians in Turkey are free. Dissatisfaction in Portugal, Poland, and Hungary. Cholera in France. Discovery of a remedy for cholera in Bavaria.

1879. Great storms in England. Universal peace. General disarrangements. Great discoveries at sea. The Pope reforms the Church and suspends the order of Jesuits.

1880 to 1890. Peace. The Pope blesses all nations.

◆

WHITEWASHING.—There is nothing a woman is more deeply concerned in than her whitewashing, or nothing she is so conceited about as her own efforts in that line, if it doesn't "streak." To keep it from "streaking" is her highest ambition, and when she has succeeded, every woman within a mile is dragged to see it, and her unfortunate husband is forced to admire it until he hurts his neck. Every woman, too, has a natural desire to see her husband white-wash. When she has a job of it on hand she invariably proffers it to him with a strong expression of doubt in his ability to perform it—a distrust he hastens to confirm with a cheerful alacrity. Man's antipathy to whitewashing arises mainly from having at some time or another stepped on the handle of a white-wash brush reposing across a pail, thereby throwing about two quarts of the mixture over himself and the furniture, besides tipping over the pail and emptying its contents in his shoes.

◆

WHENEVER you see a couple of lovers walking home from church so slow that everybody behind them are freezing for the want of a little exercise, you can bet that he does not get invited in.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!!

IT gives me pleasure to inform you that I again have the agency this season for the

TWO BEST
Mowing and Reaping MACHINES
ever brought before the public.

THE SUPERIOR
has a SCREW POWER, has no cog gearing, is SIMPLE, NOISELESS, DURABLE, and a powerful Machine, and runs light. Although only three years before the public, there are over TEN THOUSAND of them now in use, and owing to the satisfaction they have given, it is expected the sale of these Machines this year will double those of any previous season. The REAPER ATTACHMENT to it also HAS NO SUPERIOR.

The Improved Iron Frame
BUCKEYE!
has been before the public about ten years, and the fact that there are over ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY THOUSAND in use at the present time, with a largely increased yearly demand for them, is a better recommendation than pen can indite. They are very simple, strong, durable and light running; and if you want a REAPER ATTACHMENT at any time, you can have a selection out of four different kinds which the Company manufactures—so you cannot fail to be satisfied.

GEORGE HUNTLEY, Agent.
Ebensburg, June 12, 1874.-tf.

FARMERS!
Money Saved is Money Earned

The undersigned are about introducing in Western Pennsylvania the celebrated **Randell Fanning Mill, Grain Separator and Grader Combined,** which has attracted marked attention in the Western States wherever exhibited among the farmers.

As a Fanning Mill it cannot be surpassed, and it is the only **real** separator and **grander** in the U. S.

It is simple, rapid and complete, and gives you perfect control in **chaffing, separating or grading** your grain.

The use of the Randell Mill will improve the condition of your grain, enhance the **price** from five to fifteen cents per bushel: and besides will largely increase the yield per acre, by the higher grade of seed you are enabled to obtain.

With the Randell Separator you can also clean your own **Grass Seed**, thus saving a large annual expense for grass seeds.

This mill works on an entire new principle as applied to Fanning Mills, and does its work to perfection.

Canvassers will exhibit it during the season, when you will be able to judge for yourselves of its merits.

Do not buy until you see it work.
For information, address
McCLINTOCK & CO.,
Meadville, Pa.

One or two good Agents wanted in every county.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than evrr offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance; Piles, etc.

☞ Price in sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, DR. SILLSBEE'S REMEDY FOR PILES. Send for circular.

Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York; Post-Office Box 4586.

A LITTLE CONFAB
—ABOUT THE—
inger Sewing Machine
And Where to Buy It.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. OF E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be well pleased with your purchase if you invest in one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & TATE, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their various machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphernalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate rates. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. [May 2, 1873.-tf.]

JUNIATA HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

This well known House has recently been leased by the unnersigned, who, having had many years' experience in keeping a first-class hotel, respectfully solicits the patronage of the public.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

☞ Arrangements will be made by which guests can be furnished with meals at any hour.

TERMS—$1.50 PER DAY; $10 PER WEEK.
Boarders taken by the Day, Week, Month or Year.
MARY J. RIFFLE.
Bedford, June 5, 1874.-3m.

Ebensburg
WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

☞ Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.
Sept.20.tf. JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE
made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!
AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE
PRICES
At E. J. MILLS'
CHEAP CASH STORE,
Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
GROCERIEES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,
In this "Neck o' Timber."

☞ A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞
Andrew Moses,
DRAPER & TAILOR,
4 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

Perspiration.

The amount of liquid matter which passes through the microscopical tubes of the skin in twenty-four hours, in any adult person of sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is solid matter, made up of organic and inorganic substances, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a space of time would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to understand that they are active workers, and also we cannot fail to see the importance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent application of water, or by some other means.

Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin perfectly by varnishing a person completely with a compound, impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child in Florence. Pope Leo, the tenth, on the occasion of his accession to the papal chair, wished to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, and so he gilded a poor child all over with varnish and gold leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India rubber in naptha, the animal ceases to breathe in two hours.

Bows.

Bows is a young man of lazy and easy habits. He is a graceful young man. He can owe a tailor's bill with more grace than Count D'Orsay, and put him off when he presents his bill with a suavity so delicious that the tailor feels like trusting him some more—when he pays that last account. Bows is a married man. His wife prevailed on him to go to church. The minister preached an eloquent sermon, and its telling truths would have brought tears into the eyes of Bows, but that he remembered that his supply of clean handkerchiefs was limited to one. The text of the sermon moved Bows most of all. It was, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." He went home pondering deeply over this text, and next morning he packed his trunks, took all his family—including his mother-in-law and the tame parrot—and called on his aunt and stayed for two months. Now he is hunting for that minister. He wants him to preach something as interesting about his uncle, or his grandfather, or any of his cousins. The aunt, too, wants to see that minister. She just wants to give him a piece of her mind. One piece of it is that "he is a cabbage-headed old fool, who is about as able to preach sense as she is to build a railroad across the Atlantic ocean."

An Enterprising Agent.

An agent with a satchel under his arm entered one of our banking houses the other day, and presenting himself before the bookkeeper, he thus began.

"Pardon me, sir, for intruding, but I wish to show you my world-renowned salve which has attracted much attention from the crowned heads of Europe for the marvelous manner in which it cures corns, warts, sore eyes, boils, and will make the beard grow in forty-eight hours—try a box, sir?"

Bookkeeper—"No, sir; I have a beard, and none of the other complaints."

Agent—"But, dear sir, it makes a fine grease for a carriage."

B.—"I can't afford to keep a carriage, so get out."

A.—"Only one word now: this salve can be used as a substitute for butter, being harmless, warranted not to injure the most delicate constitution. How many boxes, sir?"

Exit agent in a very rapid-transit manner, closely followed by a paper weight and several words of comfort from his friend the keeper of books.

How the Indians Dun.

The Hartford *Courant* evolves the following theory:

"There has been some philological doubt as to the phrase 'After him with a sharp stick.' It may have occurred to many that the 'sharp stick' referred to is the much-feared 'January bill.' And it would seem there was some ground for this. The Neeshenan Indians of California have not the brutal and disagreeable habit prevalent among us of sending dunning bills. When one Indian owes another, it is considered bad taste, as it is, for the creditor to dun the debtor. He proceeds with more delicacy. He procures a certain amount of sticks, according to the amount of the debt, and paints a ring around the end of each. These he carries, tosses into the debtor's wigwam, and then goes away without a word. The debtor pays the debt and destroys the sticks; it is considered a reproach to have dunning sticks thrown into the wigwam, and the creditor never uses them except with hard customers."

Anonymous Letters.

It is impossible to foresee all the injury which may be done by an anonymous letter, while any good which it may accomplish can usually be effected by other and preferable means.

An old man named Jones was murdered at South Oyster Bay, last June. Abram Southard, of Freeport, had suspicions that a colored man was implicated in the crime, and the plan which suggested itself to his mind for unravelling the mystery was for him to write an anonymous letter on the subject.

Unfortunately the handwriting of Mr. Southard resembled that of a half-brother of the murdered man so closely, that experts concluded that the anonymous letter had been written by this half-brother, who was thereupon arrested, and only released after a long examination and on the testimony of the real author of the letter.

It is a safe rule, and one to be strictly adhered to, that a letter fit to be sent is fit to be signed.

A BROOKLYN young woman, who abandoned her old husband, says: "He was too soft. I couldn't be hugging and kissing him all the while—it isn't my disposition. I couldn't bear to sit on his lap and cuddle him every time I wanted a cent."

NEW STORE BUILDING, 113 & 115 CLINTON STREET JOHNSTOWN, PA.
GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN.

New Embroideries
—AND—
WHITE GOODS!
NEW GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Latest Styles Ladies' and Children's
Hats and Bonnets
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
Ribbons and Flowers,
A most complete variety, just opened.
SUN UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS.
of all sizes, styles and qualities, at unusually low prices. A full stock of
KID GLOVES,
all colors and sizes, as low as 75 cts. per pair.
Half Hand Gloves!
FOR GARDEN WEAR.
NEW WHITE GOODS.
Nainsook and Jaconet Muslins,
Swiss and Organdie Muslins,
White and Colored P. K's,
Lawns, Hamburg Edgings, Towels, &c.
PERCALES, for Summer Suits, very cheap.
The Celebrated "RIVERSIDE" HAT
IN WHITE AND BLACK STRAW.
Mourning Bonnets, Hats and Veils
ALWAYS IN STOCK, AT
Geis, Foster & Quinn's,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

All the New Goods of the Season!
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
CARPET!
Stair and Hall Brussels Carpet.
Three-Ply CARPET.
EXTRA SUPER CARPET.
VENETIAN and GIRTHING CARPET.
Ingrain Carpet, all wool.
COTTAGE CARPET FROM 25 CENTS UP.
Mattings and Door Rugs.
Floor Oil Cloths 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 wide; Stair Oil Cloths and Table Oil Cloths; Window Shades at prices to suit everybody.
PRINTS AT 6 CENTS.
SPRING AND SUMMER
MILLINERY GOODS!!

☞ The attention of the Ladies is invited to our Retail Millinery Department. Having engaged a first-class Milliner from the East and being constantly in receipt of the latest and handsomest styles, we are prepared to suit all tastes and meet all pecuniary circumstances.

NEW DRESS GOODS
OF FINEST QUALITIES.

Country merchants will find it to their INTEREST to call and examine our stock. We can fill their orders in Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery at the same prices they would have to pay in the east, and thus save freight and traveling expenses.

WHOLESALE ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
Geis, Foster & Quinn's,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!
such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Washers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;
Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c
Family Groceries,
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.
Tobacco and Cigars.
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash.*
HOUSE SPOUTING
made, painted and put up as cheap as possible, FOR CASH. ☞ A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Loretto Marble Works.
PRICES REDUCED!

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS; also, Designs for Scotch Granite Monuments. We desire to invite the attention of the public to our beautiful Designs for Monuments and Tombstones, made of the very best Italian and American Marbles, and which will be furnished at as low rates as similar work can be obtained in Philadelphia or elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed, and work shipped to any point at our risk. All orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Remember that our designs and our work will compare favorably with any in the State. WILKINSON & KELLY.
Loretto, March 13, 1874.-tf.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!
131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'72.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY
Manufacturer,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—OF—
TIN, COPPER,
—AND—
Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALER IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.
Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. [6-1,'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.
Ebensburg, Sept. 1, 1873.-tf.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg.—M. M. O'NEILL & Co., Proprietors. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates

Never say you will do presently what your reason or your conscience tells you should be done now. No man ever shaped his own destiny or the destinies of others wisely and well who dealt much in presentlies. Look at Nature. She never postpones. When the time arrives for the buds to open, they open—for the leaves to fall, they fall. Look forward. The shining worlds never put off their risings or their settings. The comets even, eratic as they are, keep their appointments; and eclipses are alway punctual to the minute. There are no delay in any of the movements of the univers which have been predetermined by the absolute fiat of the Creator. Procrastinatio among the stars might involve the destructio of innumerable systems; procrastinations i the operation of nature on this earth migh result in famine, pestilence, and the blottin out of the human race. Man, however being a free agent, can postpone the performance of his duty; and he does so to frequently to his own destruction. Th drafts drawn by Indolence upon the Futu are pretty apt to be dishonored. Make N your banker. Do not say you will economi presently, presently you may be bankrup nor that you will repent and make atonemen presently, for presently you may be judge Bear in mind the important fact, taught al by the history of nations, rulers and priva individuals, that in at least three cases out five, presently is too late.

When a whirlwind occurs out at s it agitates the water contained within diameter to such a degree as frequent to cause a column of spray to rise in t air. If the sky is cloudy, the upper stra of the whirlwind acts upon the low clouds in precisely the same manner which the lower strata acts upon t surface of the water, and thus causes column of vapor to descend immedia above the ascending one. These two c umns will, if the whirling motion of t air continues for any considerable peri become lengthened by the continuing p sure of the atmosphere, will ultimat join themselves together. What are term waterspouts in inland districts seem to quite a distinct phenomena. They nothing more or less than very hea showers of rain confined within narr limits. These showers may or may not accompanied with a whirlwind motion the atmosphere, but will, of course, co nearer our idea of what a waterspout m be when it is so accompanied.

It is remarkable how old-time supers tions crop out now and then and take in the public mind. At present the "lu horse-shoe" is the favorite emblem, app in nearly every device to which it ca adapted, irrespective of the horse's he Horse-shoe pins in gold, bronze or oxid metal, are worn as ornaments by men women alike. Small looking-glasses fra in imitation horse-shoes of gutta-perch some other material, are in demand, an some instances real horse-shoes, gilt, used as frames. Most bar-rooms hav horse-shoe nailed up somewhere, and old women who sell newspapers at co tables prefer horse-shoes to bricks for pa weights. The original notion of the tal manic properties of the horse-shoe arose from the supposition that an evil spirit, traversing it, is sure to fly off at one of ends. This absurd idea is doubtless wo of the time and person with whom originated.

Doctor Erskine, a celebrated Scottish vine, was remarkable for his simplici manner and gentle temper. He ret so often from the pulpit minus his po handkerchief, and could tell so little or where it was lost, that Mrs. Erski last began to suspect that the handker were stolen, as he ascended the p stairs, by some of the old wives who it. So, both to balk and detect the c she sewed a corner of the handkerc one of the pockets of his coat-tails. about half way up the stairs the go tor felt a tug, whereupon he turned to the old woman whose was the hand, to say, with great gentlenes simplicity: "Na' the day, honest wo no' the day. Good Mrs. Erskine has it in."

STARTING DAHLIAS.—Among the things to be done as the season advan the starting of Dahlias. We start boxes by the kitchen fire, keeping very as soon as danger from frost is ov them in open ground in a warm situ separate the tubers; do not have mor one in a hill. Have a good strong st each plant and begin tieing it when young with woolen yarn or strips of If your Dahlia has more than one shoot, the strongest one; pinch off all the pinch all the side shoots up to two fe the ground; then allow one or two br to grow; mulch with fine grass; have tub, save all the soap suds and put it o and your flowers will repay you for al trouble.

The oaken hall of a vessel suppos date from the time of the old Vikings North, was recently discovered while di a tumulus near Fredericksdadt, in N It was rather flat and low in the wate pering to a point at each end, with a l of keel of 44 feet, and a breadth of of 13 feet. It is supposed to have bee as a war vessel for coast service, being pelled by oars and sails. An ancient tice in Norway was to place the vessel the remains of its captain, and frag of dress, horse accoutrements, and ha have been discovered under this. Th deemed quite a prize for the archæolo and the entire lot is to be placed in the tiquarian Museum at Christiania.

Those who are treated hardly fair rally fare hardly.

The subject of cremation naturall cludes many grave considerations.

Why is a selfish friend like the lett Because though he is the first in pity the last in help.

William, who is an under-sized clerk drygoods store, objects to being referr as "that little drygoods Bill."

A Parisian definition of a beautiful w —The paradise of the eye and the purg of the purse.

"What comes after T?" asked a te of a little abecedarian. "You do Cousin 'Lisa," was the